

THE LAMARTINIERE FAMILY: SEVEN GENERATIONS IN FRANCE AND LOUISIANA
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The Lamartiniere Family: Seven Generations in France and Louisiana

Joseph Lamartiniere and Marie Marguerite Pairis were mid-1800 immigrants from France to New Orleans. They married in 1856 and had one child who lived to adulthood, Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere. First generation American Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere went on to be a prosperous merchant, landowner, and farmer in Avoyelles Parish. He married Clema Laborde. They had 11 children. Ten of these 11 children subsequently produced 40 offspring and many more grandchildren. My main goal was to dig deep into our roots to find where in France our forefathers originated, but first I had to ascertain documents about our forefathers in Louisiana. While there are numerous genealogy sites that list family trees and other information on the Lamartinieres, there is also misleading information without certified documentation. Hence, I sought to carry out thorough research into the history of our family, starting with our immigrant relatives and their parents and grandparents. Of prime importance was to acquire copies of true and certified documents and make this information available to the family. Also, I wanted to visit the French towns where our forefathers lived.

The idea of carrying out this search was rooted in hearing my grandfather, Emile Florian Lamartiniere, tell me about his father, Joseph Francois Gregorie Lamartiniere, who was the first Lamartiniere generation born in Louisiana. At times, my dad (Clury Alfred Lamartiniere) and mom (Sybil Dubroc Lamartiniere) would bring me to “*Papa’s et Gram’s*” house to spend the afternoon while my parents would go to Alexandria for my mother’s allergy doctor appointments. Papa Emile and I would sit in rocking chairs on the front porch of his house on Highway 1, and wait for the newspaper to be delivered. He smoked his pipe and read the news, and I read the sports page to find out how the famed baseball players Mickey Mantle and Yogi Berra of the Yankees did. Early on, my mother instilled an admiration for Papa Emile since he was educated, since as a young man he had been to school. Not only could he read and write, but he was also schooled in bookkeeping. As such, Emile was one of several Lamartinieres to own and operate a general store along the Red River, and later on Highway 1 road. To date, this research has taken me from the community of Egg Bend to France, and back to Fifth Ward. My report covers seven generations in France and Louisiana, starting in the late 1700s and continuing into the early 2000s.

Overview of Joseph and Marguerite Lamartiniere Family

Joseph Lamartiniere was born on September 7, 1818, and Marie Marguerite Pairis was born on December 23, 1830 in France. They were married on June 14, 1854 in New Orleans. Joseph self-reported being from Savoie France, and Marguerite from Haut Rhin France. Savoie is in the southeast part, and Haut Rhin (upper Rhin River) is in the northeast part of France. More precisely, I was able to determine that Joseph was born

in the town of l'Hopital and Marguerite in Liepvre, two very small towns approximately 300 miles apart. In the time of horse and buggy, it is doubtful that they knew each other prior to meeting in New Orleans. As a start towards documenting the union of Joseph Lamartiniere and Marie Marguerite Pairis, I obtained 1) a certified transcribed copy, and then 2) a true and exact copy of their marriage certificate. The certified copy is a "faithfully reproduced certificate certified" by an administrator of the Archdiocese of New Orleans Archives.

Certificate of Marriage

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS
ARCHIVES
7887 Walmsley Ave.
New Orleans, Louisiana 70125

This is to Certify

That JOSEPH LAMARTINIERE, of majority age
Son of: FRANCOIS GREGOIRE LAMARTINIERE & FRANCOISE DAUNET
and MARIE PAIRIS, of majority age
Daughter of: JEAN BAPTISTE PAIRIS & MARGUERITE FLORANT
were lawfully Married
on the 14th day of JUNE 1854
According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church
Rev. J.M. LEFRANC officiated
in the presence of CHARLES CHARVIN
and DOMINIQUE GRIVARD Witnesses.
A true and exact extract from the Marriage Registers of
ST. ANNE CHURCH
which are now in the Archives of the Archdiocese of New Orleans
Vol. MARRIAGE Vol. 1 Page — Act No. 99
(1852-1856)
Certified by JACK BELSON
Date 3 SEPTEMBER 2013

LICENSE by HON. FRANCOIS CALONGUE, 4th JUSTICE OF PEACE, ORLEANS PARISH

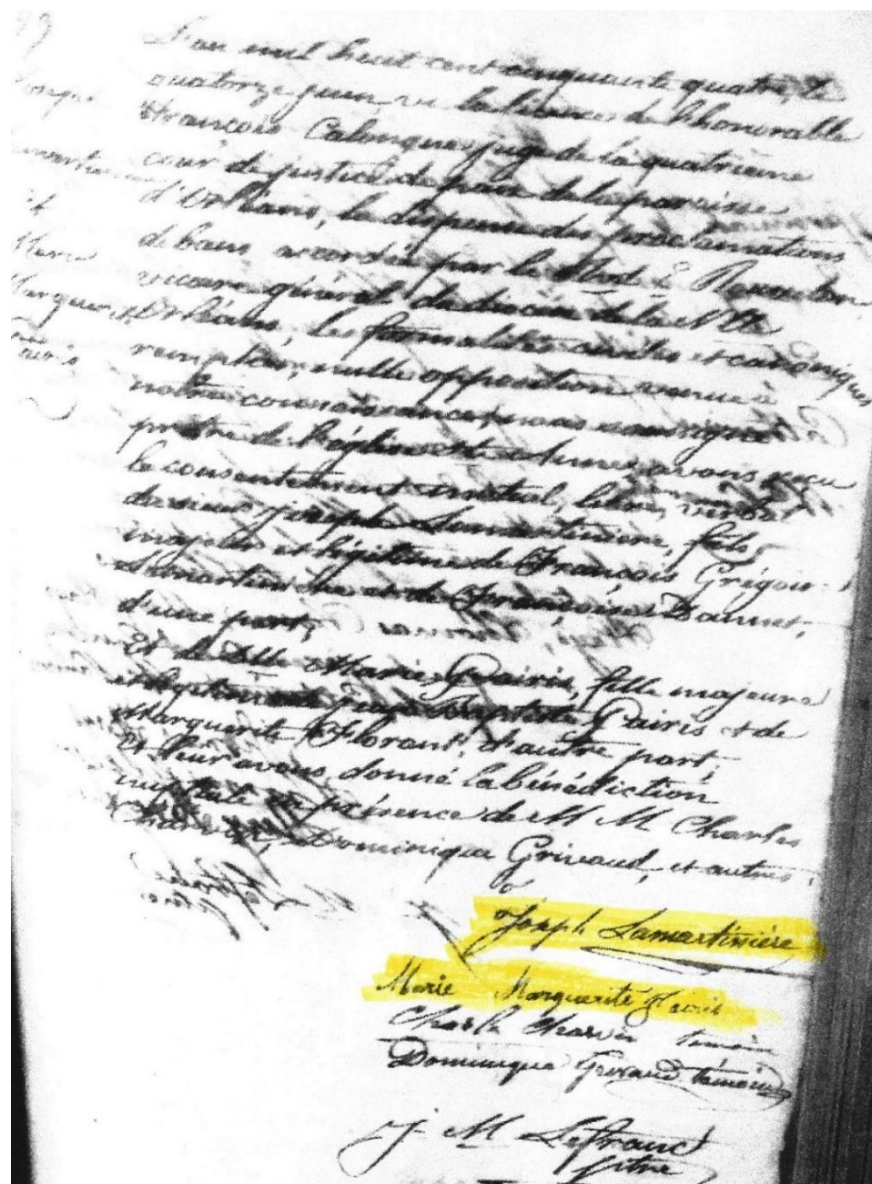
Document 1 states that Joseph Lamartiniere of majority age, son of Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere & Francoise Daunet, and Marie Pairis, of majority age, daughter of Jean Baptiste Pairis & Margurite Florant were legally married on the 14th day of June 1854 according to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. J.M. Lefranc officiated in the presence of Charles Charvin and Dominique Grivard served as witnesses. The bride is listed as Marie Pairis, and the names of her father and mother are Jean Baptiste Pairis and Marguerite Florant. Joseph was 36 and Marie Marguerite was 25 years old. This is an exact transcribed extract from the Marriage Registers of St. Anne Church which are now

in the Archives of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, Vol. 1, Act No. 99, 1852-1856, St. Ann Church. The St. Ann National Shrine is located at 4940 Meadowdale St., Metairie, LA 70006, 300 N Claiborne Ave New Orleans, LA 70112.

Document 2 (next page) is a true and exact copy, i.e. a photograph of the original marriage registration, of Joseph Lamartiniere and Marie Marguerite Pairis from the Sacramental Register of St. Anne Church, New Orleans, obtained from the Archdiocese

of New Orleans. The first thing to notice is that this document is in French. Next, this is the first evidence of Joseph Lamartiniere and Marie Marguerite Pairis surname spellings and signatures. Importantly, we also see the intended spellings of their family names in their signatures.

Doc. 2. True copy (photograph) of Original Marriage Registration of Joseph Lamartiniere and Marie Marguerite Pairis from Sacramental Register of St. Ann Catholic Church



As a means of validating the contents of the marriage certificate I used my first language (Avoyelles French) handed down to me by my parents, brother, other relatives, and friends in Fifth Ward, supplemented with one year of high school French instruction from Principal Sidney Lemoine and one semester of college French, i.e. I am

not an expert, but I can get by. Nevertheless, I am proud to say that French was my first language.

Enclosed below is my translation of important facts in Document 2. In the upper left margin: listing 99: *Joseph Lamartiniere et Marie Pairis*

1st line. *huit cent cinquante-quarte*: year eighteen hundred fifty-four (1854)

2nd line. *quatorze juin*: date: June fourteen

13th line. *Joseph Lamartiniere, fils* (son of)

14th and 15th lines. *Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere et Francoise Daunet*

17th line. *et Marie Pairis, fille* (daughter of)

18th and 19th lines. *Jean Baptiste Pairis et Marguerite Florant*

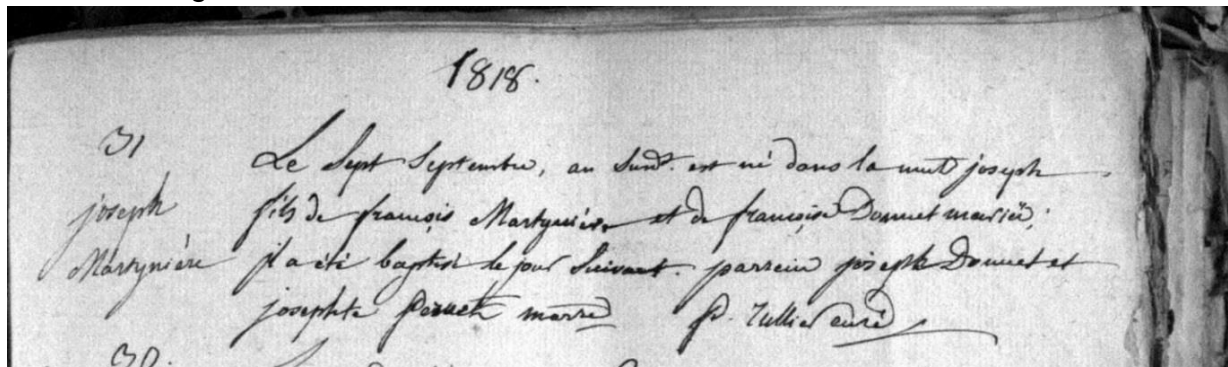
Conclusion. Documents 1 and 2 are in close agreement. While Document 1 is easier to read since it is in the English language, Document 2 is historically more meaningful because it is in French, and it provides our first view of the signatures and spelling of Joseph Lamartiniere and Marie Marguerite Pairis. Also, in the original document (Doc. 2), the spelling of Marie Marguerite's surname is interpreted to be Donnet, not Daunet.

IN FRANCE - Joseph Martynière/ La Martinière/ Lamartinière

In the ensuing French documents 3-13, you will find that the Lamartiniere family surname has been registered *via* French authorities with various spellings, some back and forth. Whether this is due to the way the family provided the name, or due to the phonetic pronunciations to written recordings by officials, or both, we do not know. Keep in mind that in the 1700s and early 1800s, people did not have driver's licenses, passports, or for that matter did not carry identification cards. Also, they were at liberty to change their names. Below, I will report the spellings as contained in official documents of the French authorities. These documents were first recorded in *Registres Paroissiaux* or parish church registers, also called registry catholicity which is a book that records the acts of baptisms, marriages and burials performed by the parish. To what degree can I be certain that Martynieres, La Martinieres, etc. are our relatives? First, these documents were researched by a licensed French genealogist, Anne Mordell, and then she and I crossed-referenced each document to ascertain that the names and dates in baptismal certificates, marriage registrations, burial registrations and links to names and dates were consistent. Of those documents that I am less than certain I will point this out as speculation based on reasonable documented information, and I devote a section on the Lamartiniere surname. Again, I stress that every effort was made to provide true copies of registered data.

After many years of searching for Joseph's French birth certificate with no success, I employed a genealogist living in Paris to carry out an archival search. Her name is Anne

Morddel. Armed with the approximate date of birth of Joseph Lamartiniere extracted from his New Orleans marriage certificate (Docs 1 & 2) and Joseph's self-reported place of birth (Savoie), and investigating possible spellings of Lamartiniere, including "La Martiniere", "Martiniere" and "Tiniere", she was able to find a potential match from the Registres Paroissiaux of a small town, l'Hopital, in Savoie France. Interestingly, this was a baptismal registration for Joseph Martynière (Doc. 3) which translated as: *On the 7th of September 1818, at night, Joseph, son of François Martynière and Françoise Donnet, married, was born and he was baptized the following day. His Godparents are Joseph Donnet and Josephte Pernet.* Keep in mind that during the early 1800s, babies were rarely born in hospitals and baptismal certificates were issued rather than birth certificates. As I am sure you will observe, five things make understanding these documents difficult, 1) they are old, 2) almost all these documents were photocopied but not always in focus, 3) they were written by town or church officials as they heard them from the family, 4) are handwritten in cursive, and 5) they had to be translated from French to English.



Joseph Martynière baptism registration. 7 September, 1818.
L'Hôpital, Savoie. Registres paroissiaux : baptêmes, mariages, sépultures. 1814-1827. Cote: 3E1719.
Register book section for L'Hôpital for 1818, baptism entry no. 31. Online image no. 207
Archives Départementales de la Savoie
244 Quai de la Rize
73000 Chambéry
<http://www.savoie-archives.fr/915-archives-en-ligne.htm>
Viewed 2-18 January 2014.

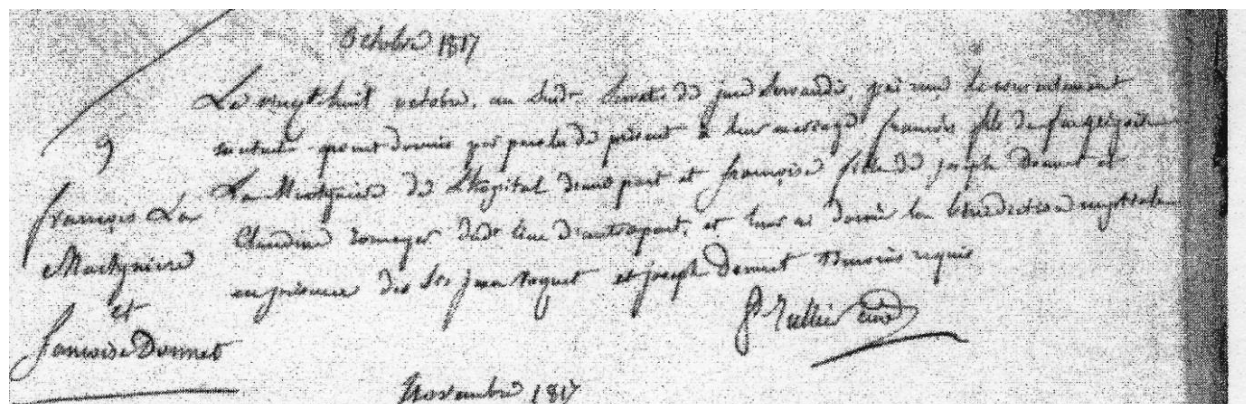
Doc 3. Baptismal Registration of Joseph Martynière, 1818

While he was listed as Joseph Martynière and not Lamartiniere, his birth year 1818 was consistent with the age Joseph provided at the time of his marriage to Marguerite in New Orleans. Likewise, he was listed as being from Savoie, France. Also supportive was the identification of his mother as Françoise Donnet on the French baptismal registration (Doc. 3), and clarifies that the Joseph and Marguerite marriage certificate copies were to be interpreted as Donnet in document 2. There is also evidence for the paternal side. His father's given name was listed as François in both documents. Later, we find out that François' first name was Jean, but he used his middle name, François. The name François is consistent with our Joseph later naming this first son Joseph

Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere. Grégoire was Joseph's grandfather's given first name. All the above adds validity that this is our Joseph Lamartiniere.

Two other important pieces of the puzzle were discovered. We found that Joseph was born in l'Hopital France (Doc. 3), a small French town in Savoie that was later combined with another nearby small town (Conflans) to be named Albertville in 1836. (More on l'Hopital and Albertville later.) Furthermore, we have the identification of Joseph's godparents, Joseph Donnet and Josephte Pernet. Later in our investigations, we found the God-parents were Francoise's father and Joseph's paternal grandmother, respectively. Armed with this information, I urged the genealogist to extend the research.

Document 4 is a copy of the marriage registration of Joseph's father and mother: François La Martynière and Francoise Donnet, translated from French as: *The 28th of October 1817: I, the undersigned received the mutual consent to their marriage, given verbally, by those present before me: François son of the late Grégoire La Martynière of l'Hôpital, and François daughter of Joseph Donnet and Claudine Romeyer, of the same place, and I have given them the nuptial benediction in the presence of witnesses Jean Vaquet and Joseph Donnet (father of the bride). François was 29 years old and François was 24 years old. In this document is the name of François' father, Grégoire La Martynière. (François' mother was not listed on the marriage registration.)*



La Martynière-Donnet marriage registration. 28 October, 1817.

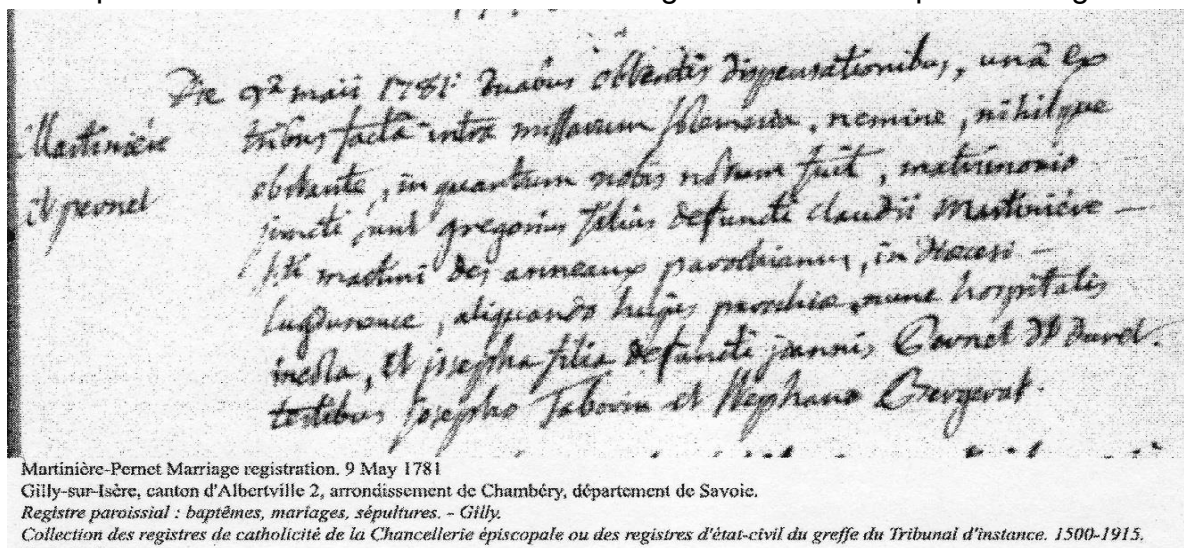
L'Hôpital, Savoie. Registres paroissiaux : baptêmes, mariages, sépultures. 1814-1827. Cote: 3E1719.

Register book section for L'Hôpital for 1817, marriage entry no. 9. Online image no. 196

Doc. 4. Marriage Registration for François La Martynière and Francoise Donnet, 1817

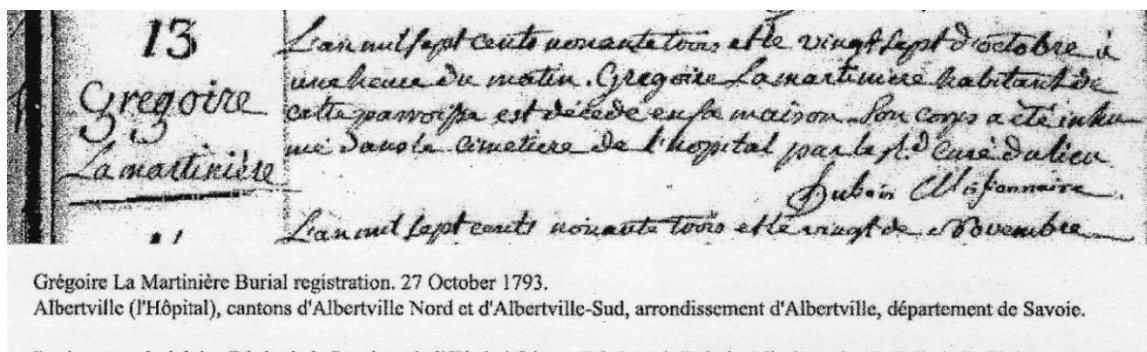
Searching for Grégoire La Martynière, grandfather to Joseph, we found that Grégoire Martinière married Josephte Pernet in 1781 in Gilly-sur-Isère (Doc. 5). (Apparently, this document was written in Latin, probably by a Catholic priest.) In this document, we also found that Grégoire's father (Joseph's great-grandfather) was Claude Grégoire Martinière (no information on Claude's wife). While, we were not able to find a record of Grégoire Martinière's birth place or date, this document does state that they were from

Saint-Martin-en-Haut which is close to Lyon. It seems likely that Saint-Martin-en-Haut in the department of Rhône was Claude and Grégoire Martinière's place of origin.



Doc. 5. Marriage Registration for Grégoire Martinière and Joseph Pernet, 1781

Subsequently, we were able to find the burial registration of Joseph's grandfather, Grégoire Lamartinière (Doc. 6), translated as: *The missionary Dubois recorded on the 27th of October 1793 that Grégoire Lamartinière, resident of the parish, died in his house and was buried in the cemetery of l'Hôpital. Barthélemy Deschamps, Minister of the municipal council of l'Hôpital, records that Felix Baton, shoemaker aged 26, and Nicolas Maire, blacksmith aged 21, both residents of l'Hôpital, declared the death of Grégoire Lamartinière at one in the morning at his residence.*

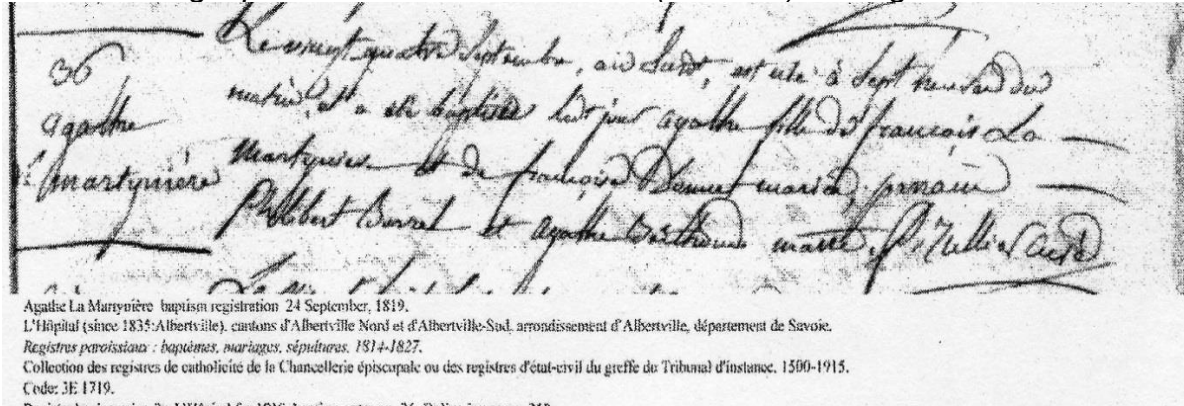


Doc. 6. Burial Registration of Grégoire Lamartinière, 1793

Note the spellings of Joseph's grandfather's surname in documents 5 (y 1781) and 6 in the margin (y 1793): Martinière, and Lamartinière, respectively. Document 6 demonstrates that prior to the birth of Joseph in 1818, Joseph's grandfather's surname was listed as Lamartinière.

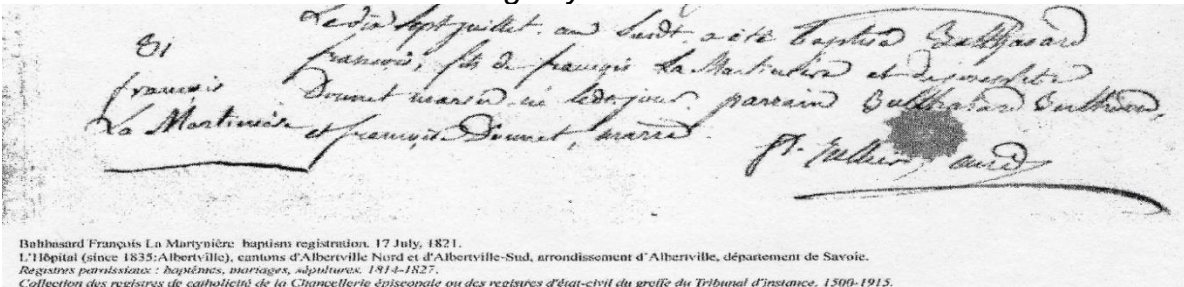
Joseph had one sister, Agathe. She was born on September 24, 1819 at 7 in the morning, baptized the next day (Doc. 7), and died five weeks later October 31, 1819 at

8 in the evening. Her parents were listed as François Martynière and Françoise Donnet, married. Her godparents were Philibert Borrel (an uncle) and Agathe Berthaud.

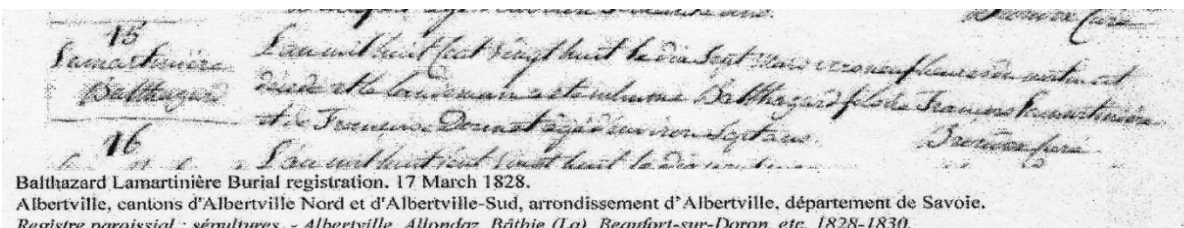


Doc. 7. Agathe La Martynière Baptism Registration, 1819

Joseph's first brother was Balthazard François La Martynière. (Doc. 8). Baptism registration: *The 17th of July 1821. Balthazard François, son of François La Martinière and Josephte (Françoise) Donnette, married, was born, and baptized. His godparents were Balthazard Berthaud and Françoise Donnet (his maternal grandmother). Unfortunately, Balthazard Francois died seven years later (Doc. 9). Balthazard Lamartinière, son of François Lamartinière and of Françoise Donnet, died at the age of about 7 and was buried the following day.*



Doc. 8. Balthazard François La Martynière Baptism, 1821

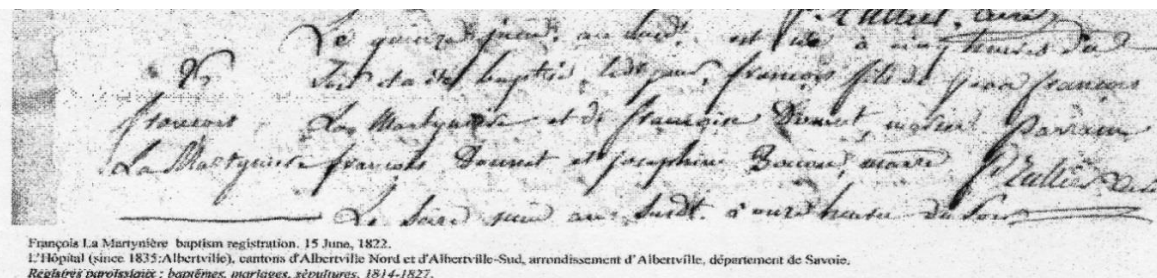


Doc. 9. Balthazard Lamartinière Burial Registration, 1828

Two points to be noted, 1) the differential spelling of Balthazard in the baptismal and Balthazard burial registrations, and 2) the family name La Martynière in the 1821 baptismal registration (Doc. 8) and Lamartinière in the 1828 burial registration (Doc. 9). The latter is the same as in Grégoire Lamartinière's 1793 burial registration (Doc. 6) and is subsequently used in François Lamartinière's remarriage (Doc. 12, next page), and all future official documents. Name in birth and burial registrations in documents 7-11

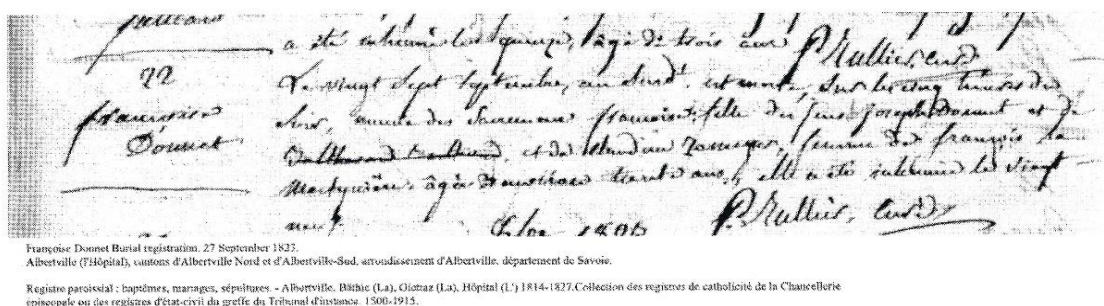
are examples of inconsistencies by authorities in related documents, but by viewing family names one can follow the genealogy.

A year after Balthasard was born, a third son was born to François and Françoise. *François La Martynière baptism registration (Doc. 10): The 15th of June 1822 at 5 in the evening, François, son of François La Martynière and Françoise Donnet, married, was born and he was baptized the same day. His godparents are François Donnet and Josephine Bociou. Unfortunately, he died in July of the same year.*



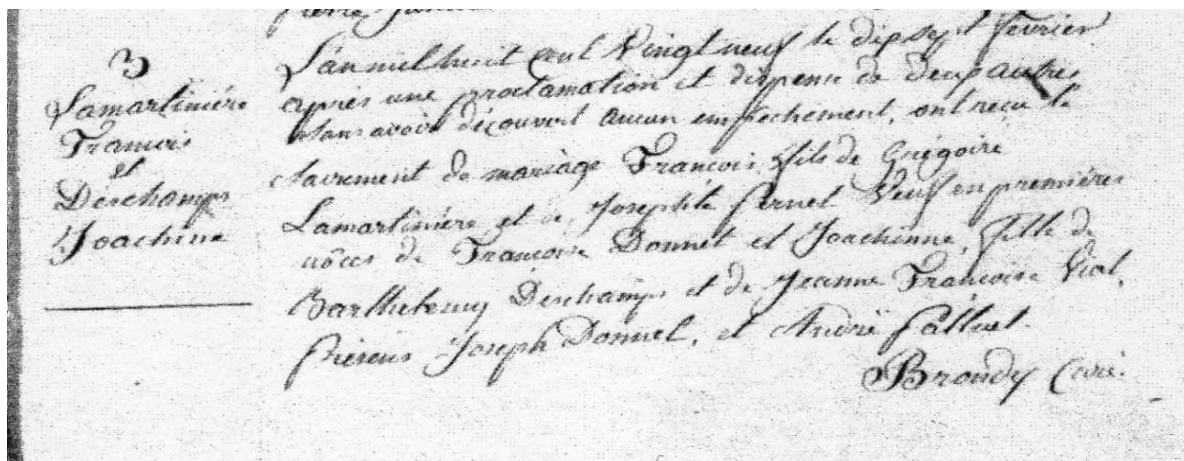
Doc. 10. *François La Martynière Baptism Registration, 1822*

One year later, Joseph's mother died, Françoise Donnet burial registration (Doc. 11). *The 27th of September 1823 at 5 in the evening, having received the sacraments, Françoise, daughter of the late Joseph Donnet and of Claudine Romeyer, wife of François La Martynière, has died at the age of about 30 years. She was buried on the 29th.* Point of information, life expectancy for French women during the early 1800s was 32. The two surviving children, Joseph and Balthasard were five years and one year old, respectively when their mother died. Consequently, François was left to raise his two sons, Joseph who later immigrated, and Balthasard who died when he was 7y.



Doc. 11. *Françoise Donnet La Martynière Burial Registration, 1823*

Joseph's father remarried six years after the death of Françoise (Doc.12), and Joseph was 11. *François Lamartinière-Joachinne Deschamps marriage registration. The 17th of February 1829, after the proclamation of banns once and the dispensing of two further proclamations, with no objections, François, son of Grégoire Lamartinière and of Joseph Pernet, widower of Françoise Donnet, and Joachinne, daughter of Barthélemy Deschamps and of Jeanne Françoise Vial, have received the nuptial benediction in the presence of witnesses Joseph Donnet and André Pallud. The witness, Joseph Donnet, was François's previous father-in-law, whose presence adds legitimacy to the ensuing marriage.*



Lamartiniere-Deschamps marriage registration. 17 February 1829.

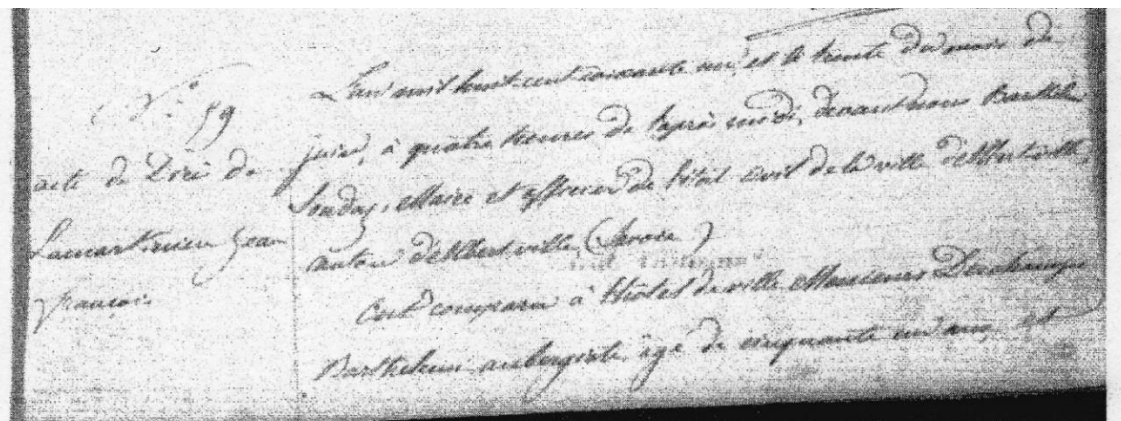
Albertville, cantons d'Albertville Nord et d'Albertville-Sud, arrondissement d'Albertville, département de Savoie.
Registre paroissial : mariages. - Albertville, Allondaz, Bâthie (La), Beaufort-sur-Doron, etc. 1828-1830.

Doc. 12. Lamartiniere-Deschamps Marriage Registration, 1829

Listed below are baptism and burial registrations of Joseph's half-sisters and half-brother. Documents are available upon request.

- Marie Jeanne Françoise Lamartiniere baptism registration. A half-sister to Joseph. 11 December 1829. Marie Jeanne Françoise, daughter of François Lamartiniere and Joachine Deschamps, married, was born and she was baptized the following day. Her godparents were Barthélemy Deschamps (Joseph's father-in-law) and Marie Rey. No information on her death was found.
- François Barthelemi Lamartiniere baptism and burial registrations. Joseph's half-brother: The 12th of June 1836 at 11 in the evening, François Barthelemi, son of François Lamartiniere and Joachine Deschamps, married, was born and he was baptized the following day. His godparents were Barthélemy Deschamps and Jeanne Deschamps. François Barthelemi Lamartiniere burial registration. The 17th of July 1836 at about 8 in the evening, François Barthelemi, son of François Lamartiniere and of Joachine Deschamps, died at the age of about one month and was buried the following day in the cemetery of this parish. François Barthelemi died 5 weeks after birth in l'Hopital.
- Marie Odile Ester Lamartiniere, half-sister to Joseph was born on November 3, 1845 at 2 hours of the afternoon in Albertville to the marriage of Jean François Lamartiniere and Joachine Deschamps, married. No information on her death was found.

Death of Joseph's father in Albertville (formally known as l'Hopital). Jean François Lamartiniere death registration (Doc 13). The 30th of June 1861 at 4 in the afternoon, Barthelemi Sondaz, mayor, recorded that Barthelemi Deschamps (Joseph's father-in-law), innkeeper aged 51 and César Borrel (son of Philibert Borrel, cousin of Joseph and nephew of Jean François Lamartiniere), farmer aged 50, both living in this city and relatives of the deceased, have declared that Jean François Lamartiniere, landowning farmer, aged 72, born in and resident of this city, son of the late Grégoire Lamartiniere and Josephite Pernet, widower of Françoise Donnet, husband of Marie Josephine Deschamps, has died today at 10 in the morning in his house.



Jean François Lamartiniere Death registration. 30 June 1861. Page 1.
Albertville, cantons d'Albertville Nord et d'Albertville-Sud, arrondissement d'Albertville, département de Savoie.

Registre paroissial : sépultures (1853-1898). Registre d'état civil : décès (1861-1863). - Albertville.
Collection des registres de catholicité de la Chancellerie épiscopale ou des registres d'état-civil du vicaire du Tribunal d'instance. 1508-1915

Doc. 13. Jean François Lamartiniere Death Registration, 1861

Other notable relatives to Joseph Lamartiniere in France (aunts and uncles).

Grégoire Lamartiniere and Jean Pernet had six other children besides Jean François Lamartiniere, father to Joseph. Below is a summary of these Lamartiniere children.

Josephine/Joséph (1782-1857; 75y)

Pierre (1783 -1785; 2y)

Marie Antoinette (1786 -1860; 74y)

Jean François (1788 -1861; 73y)

Marie (1791-1791)

Marie Joséph (1792 -?)

Joseph (1792 -1792)

Of those listed above, please note, four sisters and three brothers, only three lived beyond 2y, of which only Jean François was male. Other than Jean François, father-to-be of Joseph, one sister of particular interest is Marie Antoinette who was born on the 4th of March 1786. She married Philibert Borel/Borrel on June 11, 1803 in l'Hopital. They had five children: Jean Baptiste Borel (b. abt.1803), Marie Borel (b. abt.1805), Cesard/Cesar Borel (b. abt.1809), Bernardine Borel (b. abt.1815) and Pierre Borel (b. abt. 1816). While I do not provide copies of these registrations, I do have copies of these documents. Later, when I discuss the arrival of Joseph to New Orleans, Joseph's cousin Pierre Borel played an important part in this adventure.

Thus, the search for the Lamartiniere/ LaMartynière/ Lamartynière/ Martynière/ Martiniere surname(s) was taken back four generations in France, to Joseph himself, the father (Jean François), grandfather (Grégoire), great-grandfather (Claude), and uncles of Joseph that may have had descendants who would continue the family name. With the death of Joseph's great grandfather, grandfather and father, brothers Balthasard François and François, step-brother François Barthelemi and uncles Pierre

and Joseph (sons' of Grégoire Lamartinière), no surviving male other than Joseph lived to procreate and continue the Lamartiniere family name, to our knowledge. But, Joseph Lamartiniere did so in Louisiana! And boy, oh, boy, did his son, Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere, expand the family name quickly!! Support of this statement comes from Halbert's Family Heritage, year 2000, for which they report more Lamartiniere families in the U.S. (249) than in France (95). This may explain why we have trouble finding Lamartinieres related to us in France.

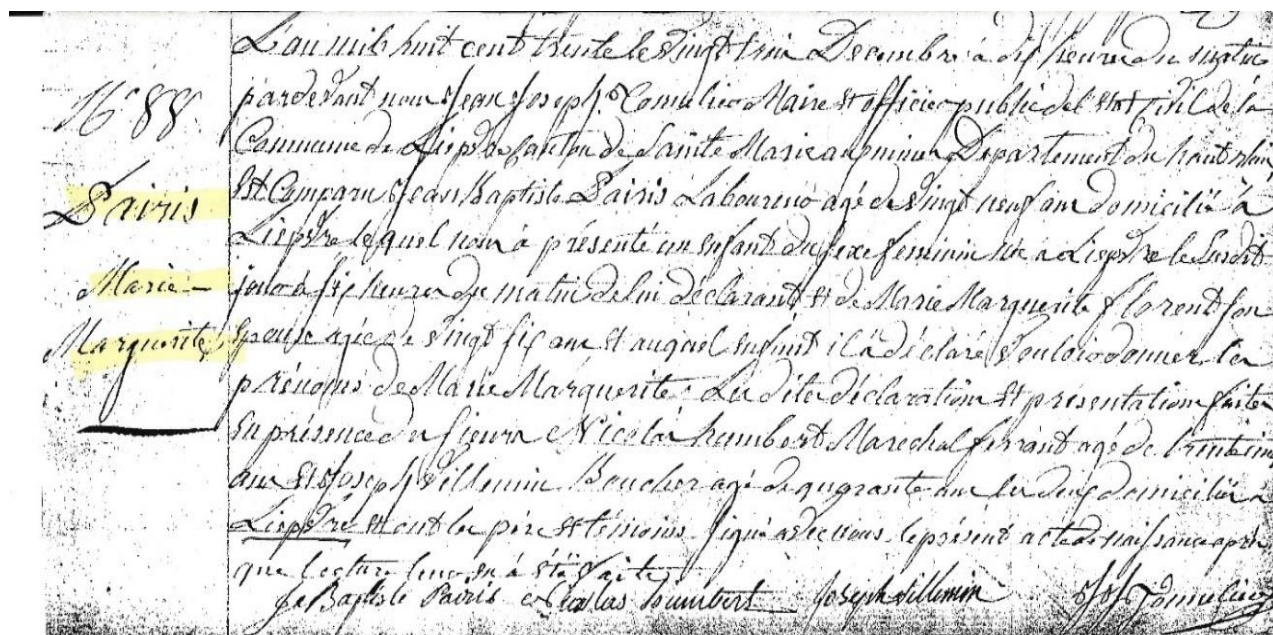
LIEPVRE, ALSACE FRANCE – Birth Place of Marie Marguerite Pairis

Lièpvre, birth place of Marie Marguerite Pairis, is a small French village of less than 1,000 inhabitants located in the Haut-Rhin region of Alsace (north-east part of France). See cover map. Alsace is located near France's eastern border and on the west bank of the upper Rhine River adjacent to Germany and Switzerland. In prehistoric times, Alsace was inhabited by nomadic hunters. By 1500 BC, the Celts began to settle in Alsace, clearing and cultivating the land. By 58 BC, the Romans had invaded and established Alsace as a center of wine making. To protect this highly valued industry, the Romans built fortifications and military camps that evolved into various communities which have been inhabited continuously to the present day. With the decline of the Roman Empire, Alsace became the territory of the Germanic Alemanni. The Alemanni were agricultural people, and their Germanic language formed the basis of modern-day dialects spoken along the Upper Rhine (Alsatian, Alemannian, Swabian, and Swiss).

During the 5th century AD, the Franks defeated the Alemanni (Germans) and Alsace remained under French control for several centuries. In the 17th century the region was annexed by France and formalized as one of the provinces of France. While France always saw the Alsace-Lorraine territory west of the Rhine River as its destiny, many wars followed and, France and Germany exchanged control of parts of Alsace and Lorraine. For the most part, the Alsace-Lorraine area was ruled by France from 1648-1871. Following the Franco-Prussian War, this area was ceded to Germany and German was taught in schools. Then came World War I, and after the treaty of Versailles, Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France. Policies forbidding the use of German and requiring that of French language were reinstated, as well as expulsions of Germans who had moved to the region after 1871. In 1940, Nazi Germany re-annexed Alsace-Lorraine during World War II, and the French language was again prohibited, and education at German schools made compulsory. With the end of the World War II in 1944, the war-torn area returned to France and so did the French language and culture.

Traveling through Alsace in 1995, my wife, D. D., and I had lunch at a small auberge (hotel/restaurant) in Liepvre and inquired as to where we could find the *Mairie* (mayor's office). To this inquiry, we were rewarded on two counts. First, we had an outstanding lunch at the *Auberge des Deux Clefs* (Two Keys) and we were provided with directions to the Mairie. At the Mairie, I was greeted by a curator who proceeded to take me

upstairs to the repository and “dig up” the town’s registrations of births. This registration book was approximately two feet x two feet x six inches thick and covered with dust. From the date that I provided, he found the birth registration of interest (Doc. 14).



Doc. 14. Birth Registration of Marie Marguerite Pairis, 1830

When I saw Marie Marguerite Pairis’ name, *J’ai eu des frissons* (I got chills.). To think that 165 years after her birth, I was in the presence of the document listing the birth of



my great-great grandmother in her hometown. Marie Marguerite Pairis was born in Liepvre on December 23, 1830 to Jean-Baptiste Pairis and Marie Marguerite Fleurent. Her father was 28 and her mother was 26 when she was born.

Doc. 15. High Elevation Photograph of Liepvre.

Liepvre is an extremely clean town with a beautiful stream running through the middle and small walking bridges across the stream.

Upon informing the curator of my quest for “relatives,” he stated that he was not permitted to do this, but to wait a few minutes. Shortly, he came back. He placed his finger before his mouth, and gave me two addresses of Pairises. The first address yielded a farm couple that lived on the outskirts of Liepvre. They invited us in and we had a brief conversation, of which they were cordial but did not have any information on the genealogy of the Pairises. At the next address, it was an elderly couple in town. Upon knocking on the door, the husband walked outside to listen to what I had to say. He spoke only French for which I had trouble making him understand why I wanted to talk to him. But, armed with a copy of Marguerite Pairis’ birth certificate and my French, we managed to communicate. However, he was not familiar with the 1800 Pairis forefathers. Nevertheless, I concluded that we must be distant cousins. In fact, I believe that he looks like one of our cousins. I enclose a photograph of our “cousin Pairis” and me, and of the Liepvre village sign (Doc. 16 and 17).



Doc. 16. “Cousin Pairis” et Coral



Doc. 17. Entrance to the Village of Liepvre

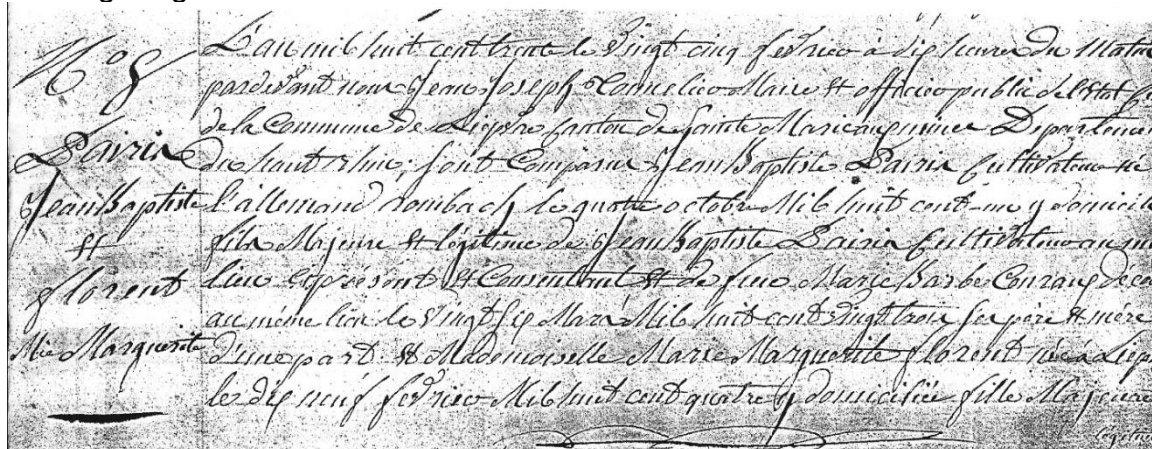


Upon leaving the Mairie in Liepvre, I inquired about using the toilet. The agent provided me with directions: “*Descendez les escaliers et la porte à droite.*” (Go down the stairs and out the door to the right.) Indeed, there it was, open door, unisex. Oh, did I mention that the Mairie was a rather old building. So was the toilet. It consisted of a tiled floor where you place your feet around a hole in the floor, and a plunger for flushing on the back side. Charming. Oh, you must move fast after flushing.

Doc. 18. Public Toilet in Liepvre

Returning home in 1995 and gathering my thoughts on obtaining a copy of Marguerite Pairis’s birth registration, I decided to contact the Mairie in Liepvre and request a copy

of Marguerite's parents' marriage certificate. A few weeks later, I received a copy of the marriage registration of her father and mother.



Doc. 19. Marriage Registration for Jean-Baptiste Pairis and Marie Marguerite Fleurent

Doc. 19 states that Jean-Baptiste Pairis and Marie Marguerite Fleurent were married on February 25, 1830 in Liepvre. Jean-Baptiste Pairis was born on October 4, 1801 in Rombach-le-Franc, France, and Marie Marguerite Fleurent was born on February 19, 1804 in Liepvre, France. Liepvre and Rombach-le-Franc are small towns 2 km/1.2 mi apart in Haut Rhin, in the upper Rhine River valley. At one time this area was part of Alsace-Lorraine.

Jean-Baptiste Pairis and Marie Marguerite Fleurent had five children in France:

Marie Marguerite Pairis (12/23/1830 - 2/12/1908, died in Louisiana)

Marie Rose Pairis (b. 2/4/1833 -?)

George Pairis (6/18/1839 -?)

Catherine Pairis (4/20/1842 - 8/24/1925, died in Louisiana)

Josephine Pairis (b. 3/19/1845 -?)

Also, Jean-Baptiste Pairis had three brothers, 1) Jean Nicolas Pairis, 2) Jean Joseph Pairis and 3) Nicholas Pairis.

Note, the above listed Catherine Pairis was Marguerite's younger sister, who immigrated with, and lived with Marie Marguerite in New Orleans. After Joseph and Marguerite married, she followed them to Cassandrie. Later, Catherine married J. Nicholas Marchal on June 7, 1866 in Avoyelles. Nicholas Marchal was also born in Liepvre in 11/14/1844 and married Catherine in Avoyelles. Catherine and Nicholas had five children: Joseph, Henry, Josephine, Florence, and Leontine. Catherine, who joined Marguerite in Louisiana, is buried next to Marie Marguerite in the Echo cemetery.

While no specific information was available on professions, most of the people in and around Liepvre were into farming and weaving. Did Joseph and Marguerite know each other prior to coming to the U.S.? It is unlikely, considering the distance between l'Hopital and Liepvre is 439 km (272 miles) in the time of horse and buggy.

In a previous account of the Pairis family, it was speculated in another genealogy report that a Nicholas Pierre Pairis and Marie Marguerite Valvejo marriage registration on 8/21/1845 could have been Marguerite's grandparents. Being that her parents, Jean-Baptiste Pairis and Marie Marguerite Fleurent, were married in 1830 (Doc. 20), this is now ruled out. Rather, the finding of Marguerite's parents being born in Liepvre adds credibility to the family being French, and not German. More on that later.

In 2013, D.D. and I returned to Liepvre with my nephew Phillip Lamartiniere and his wife Janis, but the records office had moved to a new building, without the charming toilet. However, we were able to obtain another copy of Marguerite Pairis' birth registration. Then, we had a delightful meal at the Auberge des Deux Clefs (9, rue de la gare, should you be cruising Liepvre).

Using an address I had previously found on the internet, we attempted to visit Madame Marie-Claire Pairis in Alsace, but she was not home. However, I left a note and my address. Several weeks later in the states, I received a letter from a resident of Orbey, Alsace, France (36 km/22 mi from Liepvre). Madame Marie-Claire Pairis provided me with her family history. While Jean-Baptiste Pairis (Marguerite's father) was not listed, there was a listing for Nicolas Pairis born on November 28, 1794 who had resided in Ste-Croix-aux-Mines, a small town just 4 km/2.4 mi from Liepvre. While I do not have documents to confirm him as Jean-Baptiste Pairis' brother, the ages are compatible. Hence, the identity of Pairis relatives is left to be further pursued for those who are interested in meeting our Pairis cousins, and this is where I would suggest starting. Should you wish, I can provide you with her information.

Regarding the immigration of Marie Marguerite Pairis, according to information received from cousins Shirley Knoll Desselle and Eddie Knoll, Marguerite Pairis immigrated to New Orleans *via* ship Mortimer Livingston in January 18th, 1854. Interestingly, Joseph and Marguerite were married on June 14th 1854 (Doc, 2), only five months after she arrived in New Orleans.

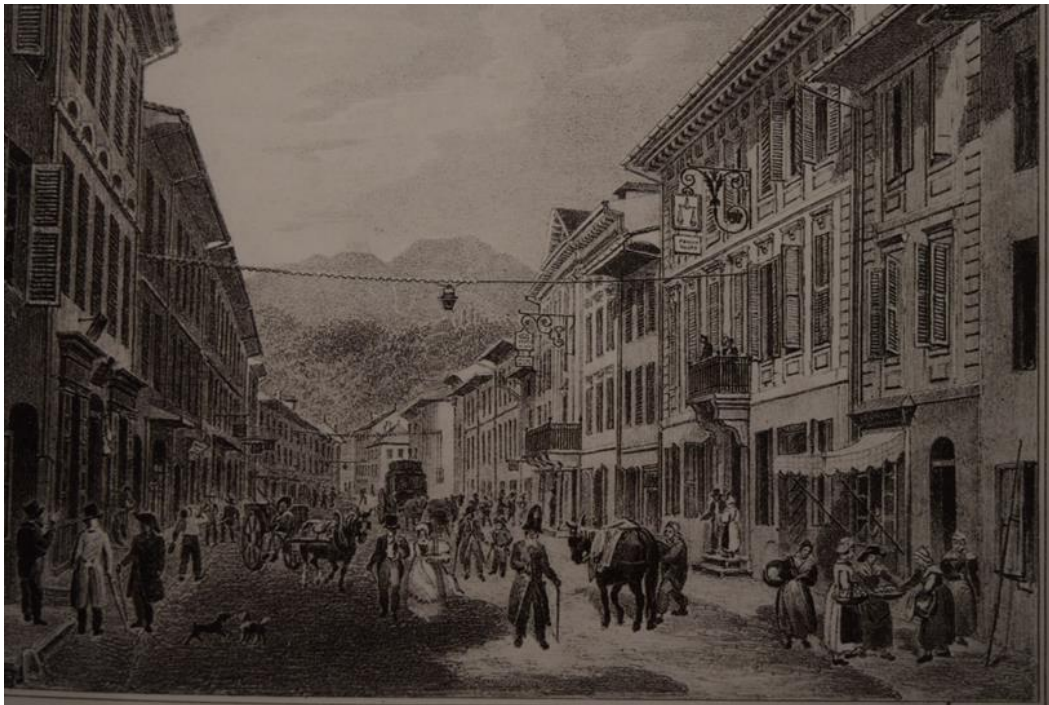
L'HOPITAL/ ALBERTVILLE – French home of the Lamartinière family

In the late twelfth century, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem created a medieval city with a "hospital" on the banks of the Arly River where it meets the Isère River in Savoie (located in southeastern France). Accordingly, this town was called l'Hôpital. On the other side, on a rocky outcrop, was the town of Conflans. Document 20 is a copy of a medieval



map showing l'Hôpital (left) on one side and Conflans on the other side of the Arly River. In 1836, Charles Albert, King of Piedmont-Sardinia, merged l'Hôpital and Conflans under the name of Albertville to honor himself. After King Charles Albert lost several battles against the Austrians, Albertville was returned to France in 1860.

Document 21, below, is a lithography of the La Grand Rue de l'Hopital in 1832. At this time, Joseph Lamartiniere was 14 years old in l'Hopital. This picture serves to illustrate the primary means of transportation and attire in those days; horses, buggies, and rather formal clothes; no cars yet. Can you image what the streets were like after a rain?



In the second half of the twentieth century the development of winter sports and tourism led to an influx of tourism, a modernization of the city, and an eventual awarding of the XVI Olympic Winter Games in 1992 to Albertville. See the mountain background in documents 21 and 22. Now, Albertville is an 18,900-inhabitant French town. It is situated near the Alps at 1,132 to 6,683 feet above sea level.

In February of 2014, I received the first set of Lamartiniere genealogy data from Anne Mordell. Included was the copy of Joseph's baptismal registration (Doc. 3), and the name of his birth town, l'Hopital. The birth year was consistent with the information I had, and the small town of l'Hopital was in Savoie, another match. Anne did inform me that the village of l'Hopital did not exist anymore, that it was incorporated into a larger village called Albertville. Being informed that l'Hopital/ Albertville was Joseph's birth town was an ironic situation. In 1987, we hosted a young lady, Cecile Nichols, from

Grenoble France who lived with us in Birmingham for several months. Several years later she brought us souvenirs from the 1992 Winter Olympics held in Albertville (We still have those souvenirs.). Hence, we were familiar with the location through Cecile.

In 2014, I received an invitation to attend and present my research at a conference on breast cancer to the 2014 Annual meeting of the European Cancer Prevention Organization in November in Hasselt, Belgium, which I accepted and we attended. After the meeting, DD and I were driven to Brussels, and the next day we caught a train to Paris, then to Chambéry, France. From there, we rented a car, and drove to Albertville where we stayed at the Hotel Million.



Doc. 22. Photograph of Albertville

The next day we toured the old l'Hôpital section of Albertville (located in the valley) which is relatively modern, as seen in this photo. In the background is the year-long snow-covered mountain range. Then, we went to a higher elevation to the Conflans section (in the foreground, right). In contrast, Conflans is much more touristy, because it still has some of the old buildings that can be termed medieval.

Then, we went to the city hall and mayor's office in Albertville, but they were of no help in finding Lamartinieres. Next, we went to the local Catholic Church and the pastor, Father Bernard, searched their files and informed us that the records we were looking for were very old records of which they did not have. At noon, we took a break and had lunch at a restaurant called *Station Chatel*. Wow, what outstanding food! Perhaps, it helps that the owner is a butcher. The steaks were great, and they had very good red

wine to go with the meal. We highly recommend this restaurant when you visit Albertville. In the afternoon, we started to search the cemeteries and tombstones.



At dusk we arrived at the third cemetery, Cimetière d'Albertville, and spotted an information board with burial identifications, including one listing, LAMARTINIERE. Using this map, we hurriedly searched and finally found this tomb covered with what appeared to be over 100 years of soot and dirt (Doc. 23, on the left). *J'ai eu des frisson* upon reaching this important goal!

Using just water, we washed off enough debris to see that the writing on the bottom of the tombstone stated FAMILLES DES LAMARTINIERE. Being that it was getting dark, and we were tired, we decided to come back the next morning. That evening, we purchased cleaning supplies (and a good French red wine to celebrate our findings).

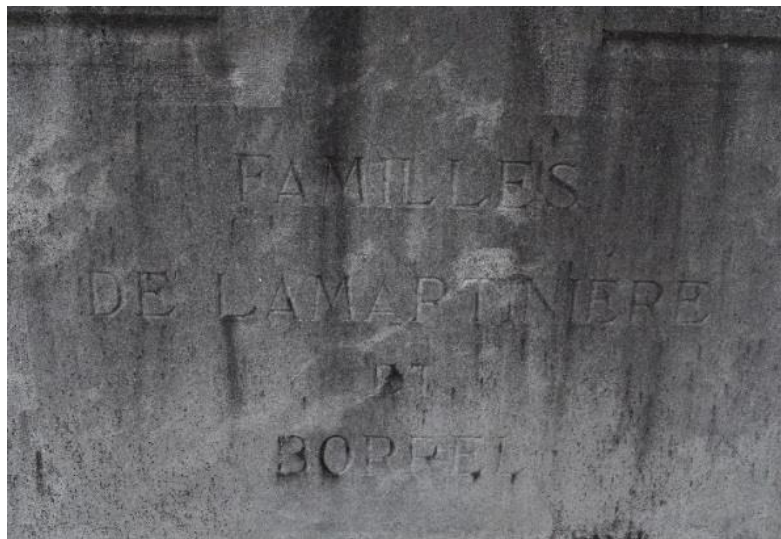
Docs. 23 & 24. Lamartiniere Family Vault and Tombstone



In the morning, we bought a potted plant for the grave since it had recently been All Souls' Day, and we doubted that the Lamartiniere grave had borne a flower for many decades. Arriving back at the cemetery, we soaped and scrapped the grave, and placed the flower. In addition to the family name being engraved on the tombstone, at the top of the cross was the word, "Sepulture" in Latin (Doc. 24). In old French, derived from Latin, it means "to bury the dead" or "Rest in Peace." As to the engraving on the middle section of the headstone, it contains an anchor and a snake. According to Anne Mordell, "The snake and anchor is a motif of Christian iconography. The Anchor represents Christ, the fixed and immovable guarantee of our Salvation. The snake is envy; an evil that

assaults but cannot shift the Anchor, and when he bites it, he breaks only his own teeth. Alternatively, pictures of anchors are more common in early Christian art and architecture than crosses. The anchor shows the trinity (the top point is sometimes a

loop, to show the eternal unity), the descent, and then the two polarities which are divided. Many anchor symbols are drawn with either a snake, or a rope winding up it, to show the process back up to the top." There is little doubt that the Lamartinieres were devoted Christians. They were raised in the Catholic religion as evidenced by all the baptismal records originating *via* the Catholic church.



Furthermore, at the bottom of the tombstone, below the engraved "FAMILLES DE LAMARTINIERE" was, "et BORREL," indicating that the Lamartinieres shared their vault with Borrels. Later, I found that one of Joseph's aunts, Marie Antoinette married a Borrel (see page 24). Apparently, members of the Lamartiniere/ Borrel family were buried together.

Doc. 25. "FAMILLES DE LAMARTINIERE et BORREL"

Before departing the Cimetière d'Albertville, we viewed other tombstones and found many familiar Avoyelles surnames, including Guillot, Chatelain, Dufour, Bernard and Reynaud. It made me wonder if back in the 1800s if the Guillot children played with the Lamartiniere children in l'Hopital, just as Robert Guillot and I did in Fifth Ward.

Before we left Albertville, the owners of the Hotel Million informed us that they were not aware of any Lamartinieres presently residing in Albertville, but there was a prominent lawyer named Paul Donnet who had his law office in Albertville. This information was provided because of us informing the proprietors of our reason for our visit and for whom we were seeking. (Donnet is the surname of Joseph's mother.) Unfortunately, we did not have time to contact and meet with him as we had a train to catch. Upon returning home, I tried to contact him, but he has not responded. Should you be cruising Albertville France, you may want to contact our long-lost cousin, Paul Donnet, 6 Rue Pierre Excoffier, Albertville, phone: 04 79 37 1687.

In November of 2015, I requested of Anne, the genealogist from Paris/ Hautefort, to investigate what Joseph had done in France as a young man prior to coming to the U.S. i.e., did he have a profession, been in the army, incarcerated, or what else? Anne immediately responded by stating that such personal information was not allowed to be provided to the public in France. However, she did find an 1821 French census (Doc. 26, next page) that provided the following household listing, starting with line 2:

Doc. 26. 1821 French Census

Line 2
Line 3

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Line 26

Families 16 - 21, 1821 Census.

Albertville (l'Hôpital), cantons d'Albertville Nord et d'Albertville-Sud, arrondissement d'Albertville, département de Savoie

(Family 16. Francois Lamartiniere (Joseph's father), age 32, head of family and Francoise Donnet, wife, 27y; Line 3: Joseph Lamartiniere, son, 3y; followed by Balthasard Lamartiniere, son age 8 mo; Josephte Pernet (Joseph's maternal grandmother). All these names and dates are consistent with our previously researched genealogy documents.

Interestingly, at the bottom of Document 26, line 26, Family 21 is listed: Philibert Borrel and his wife, Marie Lamartiniere, 35y, and nine other family members, who apparently lived five houses over. Upon investigating the background of Marie (Antoinette) Lamartiniere, it was determined she was the sister of Jean François Lamartiniere, Joseph's father. That would make Marie Antoinette Lamartiniere, born March 4th, 1786, aunt to Joseph. Furthermore, this census explains the presence of the Borrel name added on the bottom of the Familles De Lamartiniere tombstone (Doc. 25). The Borrels' married into the Lamartiniere family! The Borrel household had 11 people living there, including two young men named César (12y) and Pierre (5y), who played future prominent roles in endeavors of the Lamartiniere family.

Interesting, César and his father (Philibert Borrel) reported the death of Joseph's father, François in 1861. Regarding Pierre, who was five years old in 1821, (two years older than Joseph). Later, I will discuss his 1840 adventure. Oh, I might add, that the surname Borrel is certainly familiar in Echo and Marksville. One is Paul Borrel, who was a local deep-well digger and a very colorful story teller. Later, I have two Borrel-Lamartiniere stories to share with you.

Was Joseph Martynière, born in 1818, our Joseph Lamartiniere? According to genealogist Anne Mordell, "The key to identification is to keep accumulating as much documentary proof of relationships and other forms of identity in order to be as certain as possible about the person and facts." Because Joseph's birth name was listed as Martynière in l'Hopital France, I was determined to follow the sequences of spellings from several generations. Listed below are four generations of Lamartinieres in France starting with Joseph's great-grandfather, down to Joseph's son in Louisiana.

Lamartiniere sequence of names as listed in official documents

Claude Grégoire Martinière - Joseph's great grandfather, died in France, 1781 (Doc. 5)
Grégoire Martinière - Joseph's grandfather's marriage registration, May 9, 1781 (Doc. 5)
Jean François Martinière - Joseph's father, birth October 30, 1788
Grégoire Lamartinière - Joseph's grandfather's burial, October 27, 1793 (Doc. 6)
François La Martynière on Joseph's father's marriage, October 28, 1817 (Doc. 4)
Joseph Martynière – Joseph's baptism registration, September 7, 1818 (Doc. 3)
Agathe Lamartynière baptism registration, September 24, 1819 (Doc. 7)
Balthasard La Martynière (Joseph's brother) baptism registration, July 17, 1821 (Doc. 8)
Lamartiniere 1821 French Census: Francois, Francoise, Joseph & Balthasard (Doc. 26)
Lamartiniere, Marie: 1821 French Census (Doc. 26)
François La Martynière (Joseph's 2nd brother), born June 15, 1822 (Doc. 10)

Françoise Donnet La Martynière (Joseph's mother) died, September 27, 1823 (Doc. 11)

Balthazard Lamartinière (Joseph's 1st brother) burial, March 17, 1828 (Doc.9)

Lamartinière-Deschamps marriage - Joseph's father's 2nd marriage, Feb 17, 1829 in France (Doc. 12)

Marie Jeanne Françoise Lamartinière French baptism, Half-sister, Dec. 11, 1829

François Barthelemy Lamartinière French baptism and burial – Half-brother, July 1836

Marie Odile Ester Lamartinière, French baptism, Half-sister, Nov 3, 1845

Joseph Lamartiniere married Louise Ophelia Bel on Feb. 8, 1848 in New Orleans (Doc 30)

Joseph Lamartiniere marriage to Marie Marguerite Pairis – Saint Anne Church in New Orleans, June 14, 1854 (Docs. 1 & 2)

Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere birth registration in August 26, 1856 in New Orleans (Doc. 31)

Joseph, Marguerite & Joseph F. G. Lamartiniere listed on 1860 Avoyelles Census, (Doc. 32)

Jean Francois Lamartiniere (Joseph's father) death registration in France (June 30, 1861) approx. 72 y old (Doc. 13)

Probate papers/ estate of Joseph Lamartiniere death, Louisiana. October 29, 1864 (Doc. 33)

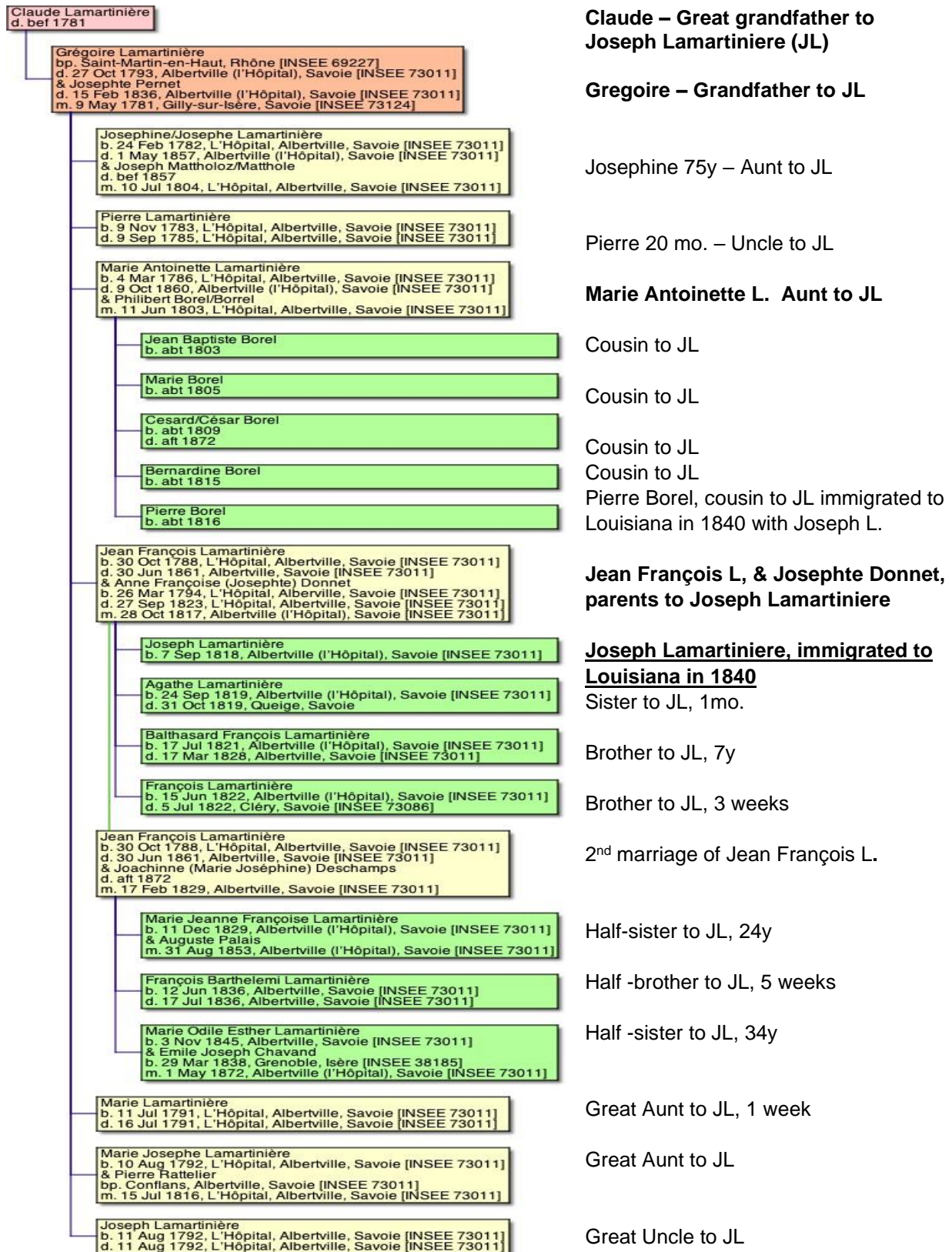
Marriage of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere & Clema Laborde, Dec. 5, 1878 (Doc. 36)

Joseph (Francois Gregoire) Lamartiniere died at age 76, October 20, 1932 (Doc. 39)

Going back to the earliest document searched, the family name was listed by the registrar as Martinière in 1781, Lamartinière in 1793, La Martynière in 1817, Martynière in 1818, Lamartynière and de La Martynière in 1819, La Martynière and Lamartiniere in 1821, to alternating La Martynière and LaMartynière in 1821-1823, and finally back to Lamartinière in 1828 onward. The latter took place with François' second son's burial registration in 1828 (Balthazard).

As genealogist Anne Mordell summarized in her genealogy report, in Savoie France "the name Lamartinière was not spelled with any consistency in the French family documents." This may be due to that early on people were not required to carry certified identities and they were at liberty to change names without much justification. Names and spellings were much more fluid 200 years ago than they are now. People all knew one another in small villages. Hence, precise spelling was not as important as it is now. Furthermore, sometimes a local registrar was barely literate himself or sometimes he was quite literate and took it upon himself to "correct" names. They were considered "the officials" and would simply record the names as they heard and believed them to be spelled. Summary, the Lamartinière version occurs more often and going forward, and for these reasons, it is the version used in this genealogy report" prepared by Genealogist Anne Mordell.

The Lamartiniere Family: Seven Generations in France and Louisiana – Coral Alfred Lamartiniere



Doc. 27. The Lamartiniere Family Tree in France (Prepared by Anne Mordell)

Importantly from 1828 onward, the family, including François, Joseph's father was listed as Lamartinière in Savoie, and Joseph provided his surname as Lamartiniere when he immigrated to the U.S. This can be clearly seen in his marriage certificate to Marie Marguerite Pairis (Doc. 2) and the birth registration of this son, Joseph François Gregoire Lamartiniere (Doc. 31). In these two documents, not only do you see the officials' writing of the names, but you can see a true copy of the signatures of Joseph Lamartiniere and Marie Marguerite Pairis. Accordingly, Joseph left France as a Lamartiniere, came to New Orleans as Lamartiniere and passed on his name to us as Lamartiniere.

Why Lamartiniere and not Lamartinière? In the English (or American English) language, we do not use accent grave which points to the left and upward. The grave accent can appear over any vowel, but it only alters pronunciation when over the letter "e." While, depending on context, an unaccented "e" may be pronounced several different ways; an "e" with a grave accent is always pronounced ehh, like the "e" in the English word set. Other examples: très (treh, meaning very) and deuxième (doo-zee-ehm, meaning second, as in second place). The French pronouncement of Lamartiniere is "La-marten-aire," basically the same as we pronounce it in our Avoyelles French.

Professions. At the time of death of Jean François Lamartinière in 1861, Joseph's father was listed as a propriétaire agriculteur (land-owning farmer). The profession of Françoise Donnet's father, Joseph Donnet, was that of aubergiste (innkeeper). We were not able to obtain professions on other family members. However, I will point out that farming is still a major occupation in France, as well as in Louisiana. Driving through the countryside and observing the well cultivated crops is a wonderful experience.

Lamartiniere/Pairis Summary in France

Joseph Lamartiniere's baptismal registration was September 7, 1818, born in l'Hopital, Savoie, France (Doc. 3). Officially as a child, he was listed by registrars as Joseph Martynière. His father was listed as François Martynière and his mother as Francoise Donnet. His god-parents were Joseph Donnet and Josephte Pernet. The death of Joseph's grandfather, Grégoire Lamartinière, in l'Hôpital in 1793 (Doc. 6) would indicate that the family may have been in that town at the time François was born and that the family surname was Lamartinière.

Joseph was the first of the children to have been born to François and Francoise, arriving a year after their marriage. Joseph had three younger siblings. Agathe and Francois. died as infants. Balthasard died at 7y. When Joseph was 5y, his mother died. His father remarried 6 years later, when Joseph was 11y. Other than his birth registration in 1818 and a listing in the 1821 French census (Doc. 26) where Joseph, his father, mother, and one brother were listed as Lamartinieres, no other information was found on Joseph in France, as he immigrated to Louisiana in 1840 (see pages 29 and 30). All future documents related to Joseph Lamartiniere are presented in the U.S. section.

Why Did They Immigrate to the U.S?

Political and Economic Environments in France during late 1700s and early 1800s influenced the migration of the French to America. In the summer of 1788, France was dealing with economic difficulties, including adverse climate playing a major effect on grain production, high taxes on the common people, a king (Louis XVI) who was out of touch with his people, and potential for bankruptcy. A major reason for the latter was France's involvement in the American revolution against the British. In the winter of 1788-1789, the Seine River that runs through Paris froze, roads were most difficult for horses and wagons (Henry Ford built his first car in 1893.) and gristmills were not operating. Bakeries were not operational and the poor people were starving to death. Shops were empty. Rumors spread that the royals, nobles, and aristocrats were content to maintain the taxes on the peasants while the rich paid little or no taxes as the rich were getting richer and the poor were getting poorer. Hence, the common people protested and rioted. On July 12, 1789, they took to the streets, robbing bakeries, stormed the Invalides armory and stole muskets, guns, swords, daggers, and kitchen knives. On July 14, they stormed the Bastille prison and released oppressed prisoners. While we do not know if the Lamartinieres and Pairises, participated in these events, they lived through this time.

During this period emerged Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), also known as Napoleon I, a French military leader and emperor, who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century. Born on the island of Corsica, Napoleon rose rapidly through the ranks of the military during the French Revolution (1789-1799). After seizing political power in France in a 1799 coup d'état, he crowned himself emperor in 1804. Shrewd, ambitious and a skilled military strategist, Napoleon successfully waged war against various coalitions of European nations, including Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland to expanded his empire. However, after a disastrous French invasion of Russia in 1812, Napoleon abdicated the throne two years later and was exiled to the island of Elba. In 1815, he briefly returned to power in his Hundred Days campaign. After a crushing defeat at the Battle of Waterloo, he abdicated once again and was exiled to the remote island of Saint Helena off the coast of Corsica, where he died at 51. With Napoleon exiled, the House of Bourbon was restored and Louis XVIII became King of France. In 1830, the conservative House of Bourbon was overthrown and replaced by the more liberal Orleans Monarchy with Louis-Philippe becoming King of France. In 1848, riots forced King Louis-Philippe to abdicate and flee to England. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (nephew and heir of Napoleon I) started his term as the first president of the French Republic. One year after his coup d'état, President Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte became Napoleon III of France, ending the Second Republic and creating the Second French Empire with him as dictator. Joseph's father (1789-1861), and young Joseph who was born in 1818, lived during tumultuous political and challenging economic times. It is very possible that the poor economic situation in France led to Joseph seeking another venue for his life.

There are also accounts of agents recruiting the French to the U.S. with monetary promises during the mid-1800s and early - 1900s. Accordingly, it was reasonable to

expect that French emigrants would be receptive to moving to the south, especially to the former French colonial empire in America, Louisiana, which was sold to the U.S. by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803 for 15 million dollars.

When did Joseph arrive in the United States? To this question, I was not able to obtain any significant information from the Louisiana Lamartiniere family. Hence, my wife and I searched genealogy sites and spent hours at the New Orleans Library Archives for Joseph Lamartiniere/ Martiniere/ Martin/ Tinier on ship passenger lists focusing on arrivals to New Orleans. At first, the searches were from 1850 through 1854 based on the marriage certificate of Joseph to Marie Marguerite Pairis (1854). After finding out that he had been previously married to Ophelia Bel in 1848, the quest turned to 1845 onward, all to no success.

After Anne Morddel found the 1821 French census listing the Lamartiniere and Borrel families (Doc. 26, page 23), she searched for additional Lamartiniere/ Borrel interactions and found a document from Pierre Borrel to the Kingdom of Sardinia (the ruler of Savoie at that time) reporting the 1842 death registration of a young man named Jean-Baptiste Maillon from Albertville France who had died in New Orleans. According to the report found in the mayor's office of Albertville, Pierre Borrel now living at No. 155 rue Dauphine in New Orleans forwarded a copy of the death certificate to the Mairie in Albertville. Recalling that one of the Borrel boys (Pierre) was close to the same age as Joseph, Anne suggested that I look up Pierre Borrel in the New Orleans ship passenger list from Le Havre France. Her reasons were, 1) as evidenced by the 1821 census (Doc. 26), the Lamartiniere and Borrel households were in proximity in l'Hopital, 2) Pierre Borrel was only two years older than Joseph, and 3) since Joseph's mother died when he was only 5y, it was not unreasonable to expect the two boys to spend a lot of time together. 4) Add in a third party (Jean-Baptiste Maillon) from the same village (Albertville) and, 5) the poor economics and politics, therefore coming to America was their potential future. She also suggested that I look for all possible misspellings.

Hence, I went to the ship passenger lists arriving in New Orleans, and looked up the simplest name, Pierre Borrel, Joseph's cousin. Bing-Go! P. Borrell was listed on the 6th line from the bottom of this page: male, from France, arriving on January 13, 1840 in the port of New Orleans via the ship, Charles (Doc. 28, next page). P. Borrel's age was listed as 20 or 23 or 26, depending on the poorly written number(s). According to the French census, Pierre Borrel would have been 23y, a reasonable match. Two listings above Pierre Borrel were J. Millian, age 22, male, from France, the friend from Albertville. Three listings down from Pierre was J. or G. "Lintenier," 21, 24 or 29, male, depending on the difficult-to-read writing. Technically, Joseph was 21 years old, a potential match if we accept this as a mistake in spelling. On another document from the ship Charles (a transcribed copy), three listings down from Pierre Borrel's name was "Jeorg Martereiner", male, France, another possible variation of Joseph's name (Doc. 29), another example of possible differential administrative recordings.

Doc. 28. January 13, 1840 Ship Charles passenger list in New Orleans. Top left is the name of the Ship, Charles; Captain: Brewster; Port of Departure: (Le) Havre; Passenger list, age, sex.

Ship	Charles	Captain	Port of Departure	Passenger	Age	Sex
				14	Female	
				9	Male	
				6	"	
				38	"	
				38	Female	
				43	Male	
				32	"	
				43	"	
				43	Female	
				19	Male	
				18	Female	
				17	"	
				12	"	
				10	Male	
				29	"	
				32	"	
				48	Female	
				36	"	
				6	"	
				22	"	
				2	"	
				19	Female	
				11	"	
				32	Male	
				24	"	
				18	"	
				40	"	
				15	Female	
				26	"	
				34	Male	
				5	"	
				3	"	
				1	Female	
				21	Male	
				20	"	
				22	"	
				20	"	
				28	"	
				39	"	
				28	Female	
				29	Male	

Doc. 29. Transcribed list of ship

Leonard Philippe
 Mene
 Monique Laldini
 Ange
 Ange
 Mathieu
 Angelique
 Victor Mathier
 Joseph Lory
 Victor Mathier
 Michel Mathier
 Pierre Brouel
 Pierre Brouel
 Emile Oufour
 Joseph Mathier

Investigations into the captain's name revealed that Aaron Brewster died in New Orleans on July 16, 1841 (from historical records of the Times-Picayune in New Orleans). He was a native of Kingston, Massachusetts. Searching passenger ships sailing from LeHavre to New Orleans in 1840 revealed that this journey routinely took 14 weeks, under grueling conditions.

THE LAMARTINIERS IN LOUISIANA

Joseph Lamartiniere Marries Ophelia Bel in New Orleans

In the late 1900s, I visited Oren Lamartiniere in Bunkie, and Harvey Lamartiniere in Kenner, two grandchildren of Joseph's. Among other things, I was provided with copies of a March 20, 1848 New Orleans obituary naming Mrs. Ophelia Bel, wife of J. Lamartiniere (She died March 19, 1848). However, Oren and Harvey cautioned me about the validity of this J. Lamartiniere having any relationship to our Joseph Lamartiniere because of the early date of occurrence and no previous knowledge of this

from the family. In Doc. 30A, the New Orleans newspaper article stated: *“DIED, Yesterday, at 5 o’clock, P.M., Mrs. Ophelia Bel, wife of Mr. J. Lamartiniere. Friends and acquaintances of Mr. Antoine Bel are invited to attend her funeral without further invitation, which will take place this afternoon at 4 o’clock from Mr. A. Bel’s Bayou Road, near Claiborne St.”* Subsequently, I obtained a photograph of Ophelia Bel’s tombstone that lies in St. Louis Cemetery No. 2 located at 300 N Claiborne Ave, New Orleans, LA 70112 (Doc. 30B). It states: *Ici represent LOUISE OPHELIA BEL, épouse de J. Lamartiniere*, translated: Here lies Louise Ophelia Bel, wife of J. Lamartiniere (also reference to her parents). Ophelia Bel (1826 – 1848; 22y). Neither the newspaper article nor the tombstone states who J. Lamartiniere was other than her husband.

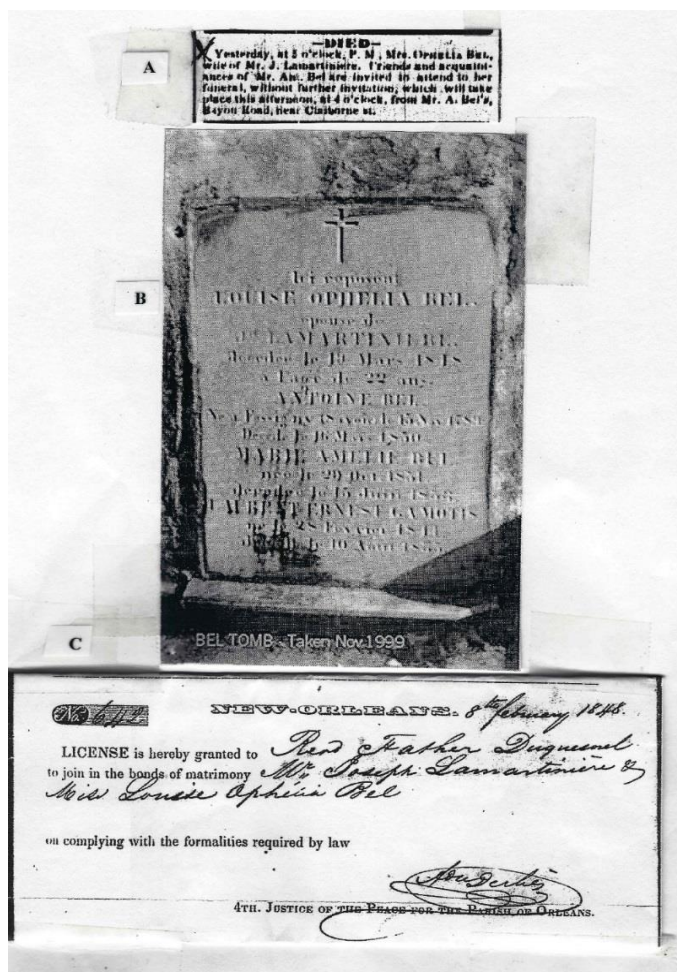
However, from the Office of 4th Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans I was able to find the following document: *New Orleans 8th February 1848: License is thereby granted to Rev. Father Dugueuet (sp.) to join in the bands of matrimony Mr. Joseph Lamartiniere and Ms. Louise Ophelia Bel by complying with the formalities required by law* (Doc. 30C). This confirms that Ophelia Bel was married to Joseph Lamartiniere.

Doc. 30. Death of Ophelia Bel, wife of J. (Joseph) Lamartiniere

Additional research revealed that Ophelia’s father, Antoine Bel, was born November 15, 1789 in Faugny, Haute Savoie France and died March 16, 1850 in New Orleans. He married Marie Azalie Boutte February 3, 1818 in the St Louis Cathedral. Both parents were of French descent. Louise Ophelia Bel was born March 19, 1826 in New Orleans. She died 6 weeks after being married to

Joseph Lamartiniere. Not to be overlooked is the significance that Joseph Lamartiniere and Antoine Bel, Ophelia’s father, were both from Savoie France. Did the Lamartiniere and Bel families know each other prior to coming to the U.S.? This we do not know.

Facts and Speculation. Joseph was born in 1818, meaning that he was 30y when Ophelia died, and she was 22y. While we never heard of this marriage from our family in Louisiana, Joseph may have chosen not to open that “chapter of his life.” This is the first recorded evidence of Joseph Lamartiniere being in the U.S. and confirms that



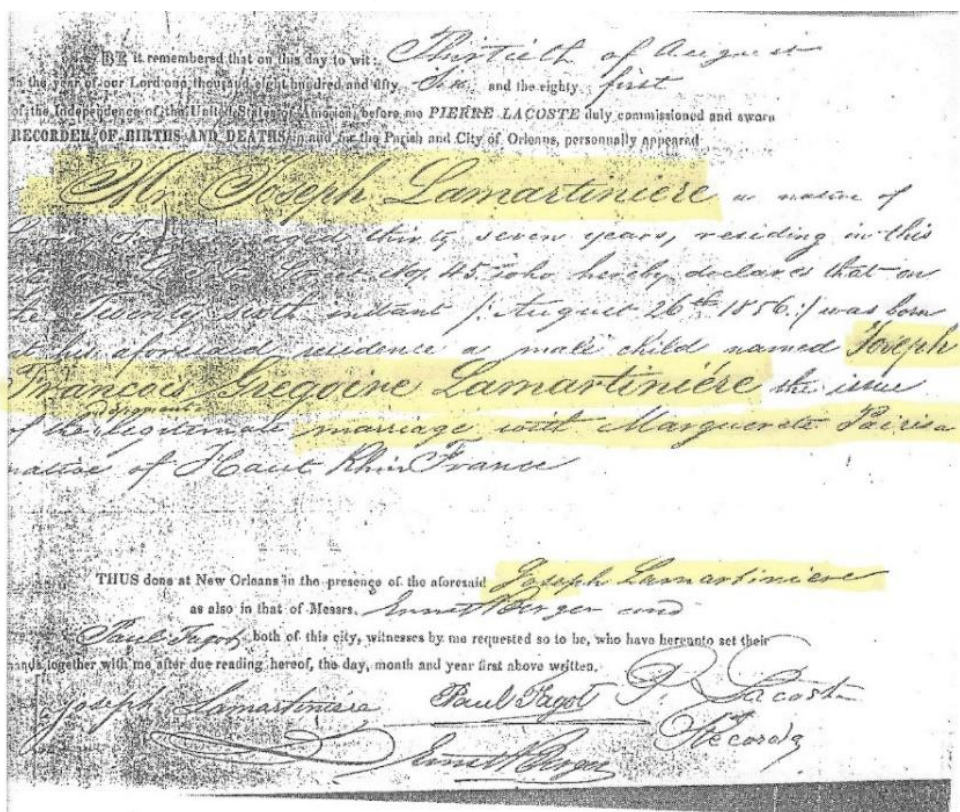
Joseph would have arrived in New Orleans prior to 1848, which from ships records, we found to have occurred in 1840. Also, the dates are plausible for Joseph to marry Marguerite Pairis six years later (1854).

While it may seem unusual for a bride to die so soon after marriage (40 days), we must consider that during this period, there was an epidemic of yellow fever all down the U.S. eastern sea board. In New Orleans, 41,000 people died from mosquito transmitted yellow fever virus (*Flaviviridae*) between the years 1817 (the first year that reliable statistics are available) and 1905 (the Crescent City's last epidemic). The number of fatalities ranged from none in years that the plague spared New Orleans to more than a thousand in nine of the 88 years of the fever's activity. In 1848, the year of Ophelia Bel's death, 808 deaths were attributed to yellow fever.

In the 1850 U.S. census, there was listed a "Lamaritiniere": (no first name) living in Ward 4, house 226 of New Orleans, with a Mary Moore from Louisiana, Noguiz Moore from France, and "Baptiste" from France. This census was after the death of Ophelia (1848) and before marriage to Marguerite (1854). This may have been a boarding house, and may or may not have been our Joseph.

Joseph Lamartiniere and Marie Marguerite Pairis Family in Louisiana

Doc. 31. True Copy of Birth registration of Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere



As pointed out in documents 1 & 2, Joseph Lamartiniere married Marie Marguerite Pairis in New

Orleans on June 14, 1854. On August 26, 1856 a son, Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere, was born to Joseph and Marguerite Lamartiniere in New Orleans. Document 31, on the above page, is a true and correct copy of the birth registration of Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere from the Vital records and Registry of the State of Louisiana.

It states, "Be it remembered that on this day to wit: Thirtieth of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six and the eighty first of the year of Independence of the United States of America before me Pierre Lacoste commissioned and sworn Recorder of Births and Deaths in and for the Parish and City of Orleans, personally appeared Mr. Joseph Lamartinière a native of Savoie France, aged thirty seven years, residing in this city, on St. Peter Street No. 45 who hereby declared that on the twenty six of August 26th 1856 was born at this aforesaid residence a male child named Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartinière, the issue of the legitimate marriage with Marguerite Pairis, native of Haut Rhin France.

Thus, done at New Orleans in the presence of the aforesaid Joseph Lamartiniere, as also in that of Messrs. Emmett Berger and Paul Fagot both of this city, witness by me requested so to be, who have hereunto set their hands together with me after due reading hereof, the day, month, and year first above written.

Joseph Lamartiniere

Paul Fagot

P. Lacoste

Emmett Berger

Recorder

Their reported address was 45 St. Peter Street (in the French Quarter). Recently, we tried to locate this address, and found that it did not exist anymore. It appears that the old buildings were demolished when the Mississippi river front was reconstructed. That address would be in the vicinity of the rail line along the river, and where the Jackson Brewery was built in 1891, in front of the rail line. The Jackson Brewery has since been remodeled to contain a shopping mall with bars/ restaurants.

Accessing the 1860 State of Louisiana and Avoyelles Parish Census (Doc. 32, next page), the following information was obtained. Joseph Lamartiniere, age 40, was listed as head of the household, his occupation as merchant, being from France, and Marguerite as his wife, age 29 from France. On the third and fourth lines were the names of two sons, Joseph, age 4, and Gregoire, age 1, listed as born in Louisiana. The last listing was Catherine Pairis (sister of Marguerite), age 19 from France. Joseph Lamartiniere's real estate and personal estate values were listed as \$100 and \$250, respectively.

Doc. 32. The State of Louisiana and Avoyelles Parish Census, 1860

EDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in *The Parish of Avoyelles* in the County of *State*
Avoyelles enumerated by me, on the *25* day of *August* 1860. *E. C. Beckman* Ass't Marshal
 Office *St. Louis* *JL. +*

Family number order of listing.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Description.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 yrs of age who cannot read & write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
		Age.	Sex.	White, black, or mulatto.		Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
298	Joseph Lamartiniere	40	M		Merchant	✓	100	250	France				1
	Marguerite	39	F		none								2
	Joseph	4	M										3
	Pierre	1	M										4
	Catherine Pairis	47	F										5
299	Richard Marshall	49	M		Merchant	✓	500						6

To gain additional information on the family of Joseph and Marguerite, in 2012 I visited the Archdioceses of New Orleans Office of Archives and Records, and requested Certificates of Baptisms with Joseph Lamartiniere and Marguerite Pairis as parents. The following documents were obtained.

- Josephine Marguerite Lamartiniere: born 3/30/1855, baptized 7/31/1855 in the St. Louis Cathedral. No further documents were found on this child. No addition records on her.
- Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere was born on August 26, 1856 in New Orleans (Doc. 33), died in 1932, and was buried in Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery #2.
- Pierre Joseph Lamartiniere: born 4/26/1856, baptized 4/4/1858 at the St. Louis Cathedral, death 8/15/1858. However, the clerk suggested that year of birth could have been 1857 since the 4/26/1856 birthday was unlikely with Joseph F. G.'s birthday of 8/26/1856 and the gap in birth and baptism dates for Pierre Joseph.
- Jean Baptiste Lamartiniere: born 8/1857, baptized 8/13/1858 at St. Louis Cathedral, death: 8/15/1858.
- Gregoire Lamartiniere was born in 1859. Gregoire was listed in the 1860 census, but no further record of Gregoire was found. One personal account stated that he died as a boy and was buried on the Cassandria property, on the banks of the Red River. When his father, Joseph, died at age 43y in 1864 he was buried next to Gregoire. Story goes that when the Red River flooded the two graves were washed away.
- Alfred Lamartiniere: born 12/8/1864, baptized 8/18/1865. Plausible, because both parents (Joseph and Marguerite) were alive at that time (10/11/1864 & 2/12/1908 deaths, respectively). Alfred was born 2 months after Joseph died. No further record of 12/8/1864 Alfred was found.

It must be pointed out that these documents were transcribed copies, not true copies and it is possible that the copies were poorly translated. Nevertheless, it appears only Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere lived to adulthood and procreated. Certainly, we

know this of Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere from his birth registration (Doc. 31). Also, Joseph F.G.L. and Gregoire's names showed up in the 1860 U.S. and Avoyelles Census (Doc. 32). However, at the time of Joseph's death in 1861, Gregoire's name was not mentioned or listed in future records, suggesting that he had previously died. Also, it is very conceivable that Josephine Marguerite, Pierre Joseph, Jean Baptiste, and Alfred died shortly after birth (page 34). In the 1800s and early 1900s child deaths were high. Likewise, we must not discount the Yellow fever epidemic (1817-1905).

Also, in the 1861 letter from Joseph to his friend, Clement Carlos, Joseph mentions a pending birth of another child (page 70), before that of Alfred, to which I have not been able to obtain any record of 1861 or 1862 birth and/or death. In the 1800s and early 1900s, child deaths were high. There is little doubt that the paths that Joseph and Marguerite had taken from France through New Orleans had been laden with difficulties, including the loss of at least four or five children early in life. In addition, Joseph had lost his first wife, Ophelia Bel, less than two months after their marriage, also presumably to disease.

After these misfortunes, Joseph sought a new direction, i.e. to head up the Mississippi River, to the Red River, presumably *via* the Lower Old River where he stopped in Cassandra. Cassandra (*Cassandrie* in French) was located near the present village of Effie in Avoyelles parish. On the western side of the Red River, they eventually built a trading post, lived, and traded with the local settlers, Indians, boats, and ships traveling between New Orleans and Alexandria. While I do not have a copy of the "travel agenda," I surmise that the initial venture to central Louisiana was probably initiated shortly after infant son *Jean Baptiste passed away in New Orleans in August 18, 1858, and before the recording of the 1860 Louisiana and Avoyelles Census that included sons Joseph F.G. and Gregoire.*

As noted in the 1860 Census, Joseph was listed as a merchant who had built a trading post/general store, traded with local settlers, Indians, boats, and ships traveling between New Orleans and Alexandria. He hunted and fished. The family raised chickens and a few cattle, he had horses and a skiff (a small paddle boat). His letters revealed he was a traveling salesman purchasing and selling eggs, venison, and other wildlife. He tried farming but admitting that was not very successful (too much flooding). In an 1861 letter to Mr. Clement Carlos (page 68), Joseph confessed to having "unfruitful attempts at manufacturing and in commerce", and deciding to become a land speculator and owner. Shortly thereafter (1864) Joseph Lamartiniere died in Cassandria and was buried next to his son, Gregoire, on the banks of the Red River.

The final official document about Joseph Lamartiniere was related to his passing away in 1864. According to the probate papers file by his wife, Marguerite Pairis, and found in

the Avoyelles Clerk of Court House, Joseph Lamartiniere passed away in Cassandra on October 11, 1864, at the age of 46y (Doc. 33). He was reported to be buried in the Cassandra cemetery along the Red River. No details of Joseph's demise are available.

Doc. 33. Probate papers file by Marguerite Pairis following death of Joseph Lamartiniere

Estate of Joseph Lamartiniere
to the Honorable the Judge of the seventh district Court
holding sessions in and for the Parish of Avoyelles and
State of Louisiana
The petition of Marguerite Pairis of your said Parish and
confessionally state respectfully represent
That her husband Joseph Lamartiniere with whom she
Filed 29th October 1864
intermarried sometime in October 1854 in city of New-
Orleans in the State of Louisiana Deceased this life
in Pointe Maigre in this Parish on the 11th of October
1864. That there is left issue of his marriage with your
petitioner one minor child called Joseph and aged Eight
years. That her said husband at his death left no
property of any kind that the scanty furniture now
in the possession of your petitioner is her own separate
property But that she is the natural tutor of her
minor child Joseph and that she desires to be
confirmed as such by a decree of your Hon Court.
The premises considered your petitioner prays that she
be recognized as the natural tutor of her minor child
Joseph according to law. and for general relief
Marguerite Pairis
Edmond de Genies

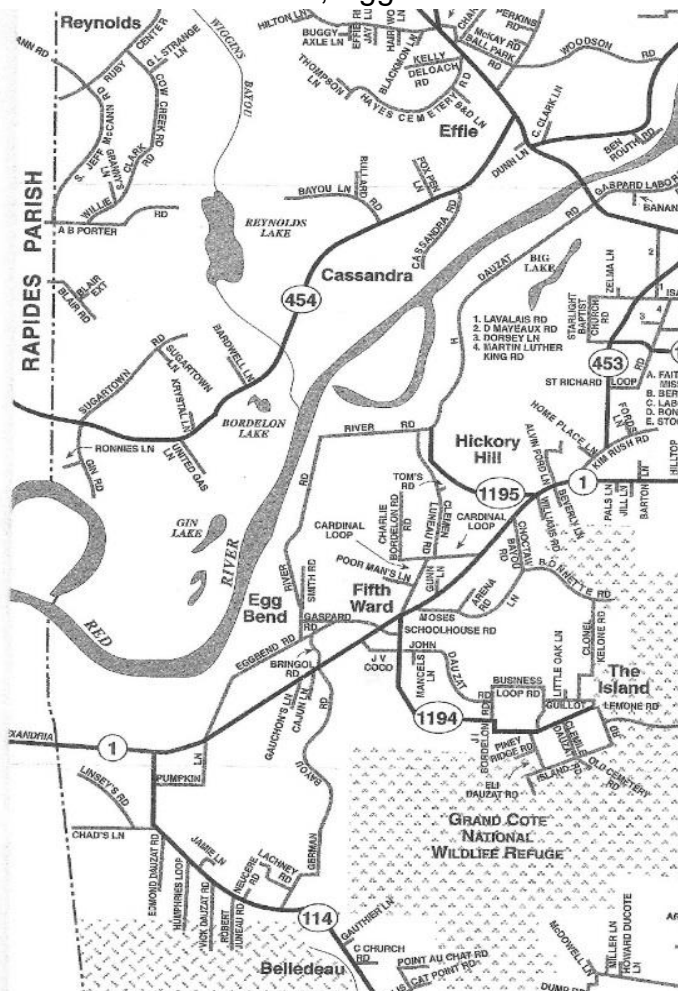
At the time of their living in Cassandrie, which was the French name of that village to which Joseph, Marguerite, and family lived in the late 1850s and early 1860s, and later referred to as Cassandra, the Red River was reportedly no wider than a large ditch. Unfortunately, the graves of his and his deceased son, Gregoire, eventually washed away into the Red River as the river changed course. Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere was 8 years old when his father died. Records show Marie Marguerite filed succession of Joseph Lamartiniere's estate on October 29, 1864 in the Avoyelles Parish Court House - Wills, and Probate Records, Book D, page 81) (Doc. 33). The petition states that he (Joseph) passed away in Pointe Maigre (Effie) and left no property, a scarcity of furniture and a minor child, Joseph Francois Gregoire. In this document, Marguerite swears to God that she will provide and tutor her son. Apparently, she did. As evidenced by the ensuing documents, Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere was able to read and write French and English and became a very successful farmer, merchant, land owner, and a pillar of his community

Cassandra

Today, there is no Cassandra village or cemetery where Joseph Lamartiniere was buried. There is only a Cassandra Road just a mile north, northwest of the Red River bridge (Highway 107/115), turn left on Highway 454, turn first left on Cassandra Road, go until the road ends, just short of the Red River (Doc. 34). Supposedly, this where the cemetery was located and the graves washed away as the river changed course. (My brother, L.J. and I visited this area while on a rabbit hunt back in the 1950s.)

The Cassandra village was located north, northwest and across the river from where Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere and family later lived and tended their store on the east side of the Red River in section 8, T2NR3E.

Doc. 34. Cassandra, Egg Bend and Fifth Ward



On June 8, 1869 (5 years after the death of Joseph Lamartiniere), Marguerite married Jean Joseph Knoll in Cassandrie (Cassandra). He was 35 and she was 39. They had two children (Mary C. Knoll (b. 1870) and Edgar Joseph Knoll (b. 1872). Of course, Eddie Knoll, a prominent Marksville attorney and politician is a great-grandson to Marguerite Pairis and Joseph Knoll, and hence our distant cousin. While this picture is of an elderly Marguerite, Eddie Knoll stated to me that at one time he had a picture of a young beautiful Marguerite. Unfortunately, that picture was lost in the Knoll home fire.

Doc. 35. Photograph of Marie Marguerite Pairis Knoll (age unknown).

Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere Family

At the age of 22, Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere married Clema Laborde (17y) on December 5, 1878 (page 432 in Avoyelles Courthouse) State of Louisiana.

Let it be known that on this fifth day of December AD one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish of Avoyelles, personally came and appeared Mr. Joseph Lamartiniere and Miss Clema Laborde who having produced the license required by law, signify their intention and desire to be united in the bonds of matrimony. Whereupon, I, the said Justice of the Peace in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, did join the said parties in wedlock and pronounced them man and wife. On faith whereof the said parties, together with the undersigned witnesses and me, the said Justice of the Peace have ---, on the day, month, and year ----- signed these -----.

Witnesses

Joseph Lamartiniere (signature)

J. A. Marchale Jr.

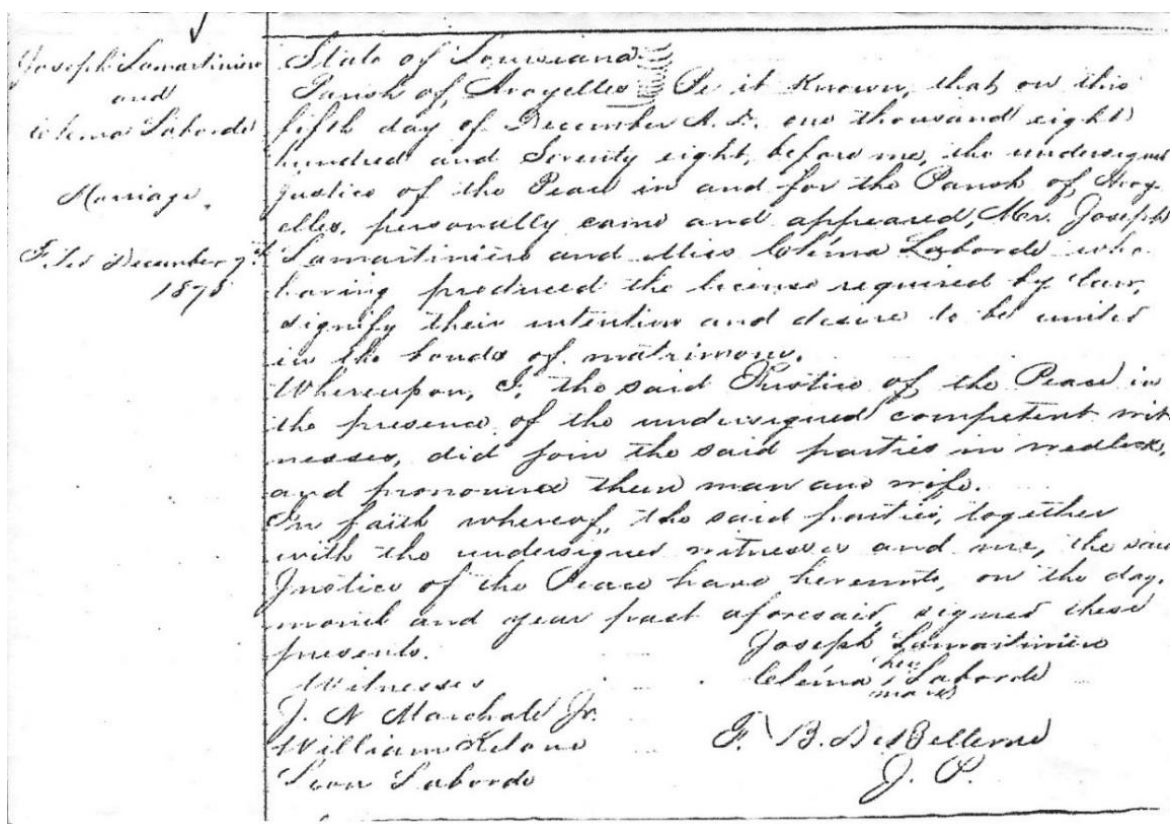
Clema Laborde (her mark)

William Kelone, --- Laborde

----, J.P.

Please note that Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere signed his name as Joseph Lamartiniere only.

Doc.36. Marriage of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere and Clema Laborde, 1878



Doc. 37. Photograph of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere and Clemence (Clema) Laborde



Reportedly, Joseph Francois Gregoire had brown hair, blue eyes, and a fair complexion. In this picture, he wore a tan/kaki suit and a brown hat. Clema had gray/black hair and blue eyes. She wore a gray dress and white blouse with black spots.

Four Generations of Lamartinieres in Louisiana

I. **Joseph Lamartiniere**, born 9/7/1818 - died 10/11/1864 (46y) and **Marie Marguerite Pairis**, born 12/23/1830 - died 2/12/1908 (78y). Joseph and Marguerite married on 6/14/1854 in Saint Anne Church, New Orleans. Children: **Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere**, born 8/26/1856 – died 10/15/1932 (76y) & Gregoire Lamartiniere, 1859-1860 (1y)

II. **Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere** and **Modeste Clemant (Clema) Laborde**, born 7/20/1861- died 12/10/1935 (74y) - married on December 5, 1878 (Buried in OLL#2, from the left, 3rd row, 3rd grave)

III. **Children of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere and Clema Laborde**
(*The **IV** generation is listed with their third-generation parents)

1) Joseph Alfred Lamartiniere, 11/22/1879 - 1/27/1889 (OLOL#1, 1-12).

Unfortunately, Joseph Alfred died in a logging accident at 10 years of age; buried in the middle of OLL cemetery # 1.

2) Clemence Irene (Tante “Ren”) Lamartiniere, 5/1881 – 5/11/1948 (67y). (m. to Octave H. Gaspard). Children: Dewey Gaspard (5/22/1921 – 1/7/1982), Octave, Jr. (10/5/1929 – 7/24/1940), Mabel Lachney (-), Philonese Gaspard (-), Lova Gaspard (-)

3) Emile Florian Lamartiniere, 1/7/1884 - 12/29/1968 (84y). (m. to Clarice Viede) (OLOL#2, 5th row, 1st grave). Children: Clury Alfred (8/28/1910 - 5/24/1969), Odell E. (12/9/1916 - 7/30/1991), Sable L. Roy (9/9/1919 - 12/9/1958).

4) Josephine Lamartiniere (Tante Fin), 4/23/1886 - 7/12/1967 (81y). (m. William D. Smith). Children: Easel Ann (12/19/1907 – 7/4/1984), Ethel Margarite (-), Flora Clema (-), Bertha Josephine (-), and Ina Sidonia (-).

5) Paul Eloi Lamartiniere, 9/25/1887 - 5/26/1970 (83y). (m. to Julian Blanchard). Children: Kermit (10/3/1909 - 4/15/1989), Richard (1/1/1911 - 7/9/1962), Alton (8/16/1912 - 11/3/1954), Della L. Ducote (2/13/1914 - 11/1/1945), Lillian L. Charrier (12/6/1915 – 12/20/1996), Sadie L. Juneau (9/30/1919-10/20/1987). Laniel (11/16/1925 - 7/21/2006).

6) Anna Lamartiniere (Tante Na), 1890-1970 (80y). (m. Neil Bonnette and then Leo Lachney) (#2, row 8 grave 4). Children: Hiram Bonnette (12/1/1914 – 3/3/1999) and Verbal Bonnette (1907 – 4/30/1980).

7) Emanuel Leon Lamartiniere, 10/27/1892 - 3/19/1947 (55y) (OLOL#2, 3-18). (m. Marsilette Lacombe, then Flossie Juneau). Children: Harvey (5/25/1917 - 7/29/2010, Verlin (2/26/1923 - 12/29/1985), Joseph E. (8/6/1936 – 11/24/2021).

8) Leonie Lamartiniere, 5/15/1895 - 12/16/1943 (48y) (OLOL#2, 3-8). (m. Amet Guillot). Children: Gus Joseph (8/14/1916 - 4/23/2002), Eltie (3/28/1919 - 2/21/2007) and Floyd Guillot (7/16/1929 – 8/31/2014).

9) Landfried Felix Lamartiniere, 6/13/1897 - 6/18/1942 (45y) (OLOL#2, 7-5). (m. Laura Lachney). Children: Mitchel 5/30/1918 - 3/2/2009, Herman J. (11/16/1920 - 12/1/1997), Mable L. Gaspard (5/19/1922 - 5/6/2002), Hilton J. (1/21/1924 - 2/9/2005), Harrison (“Nye”) (4/10/1928 – 1/9/2013).

10) Lamar Camille Lamartiniere, 11/20/1899 - 3/22/1976 (77y) (OLOL#2, 9-37). (m. Corine Lacombe). Children: Cleveland (“T-ban”) (6/7/1921 - 5/16/2014, Dorothy Dauzat (5/26/1923 – 2/13/2012), Jeanette Smith (9/14/1926 - 12/8/2009), Jason (1931-1957), Calvin (10/21/1925 – 10/29/1931).

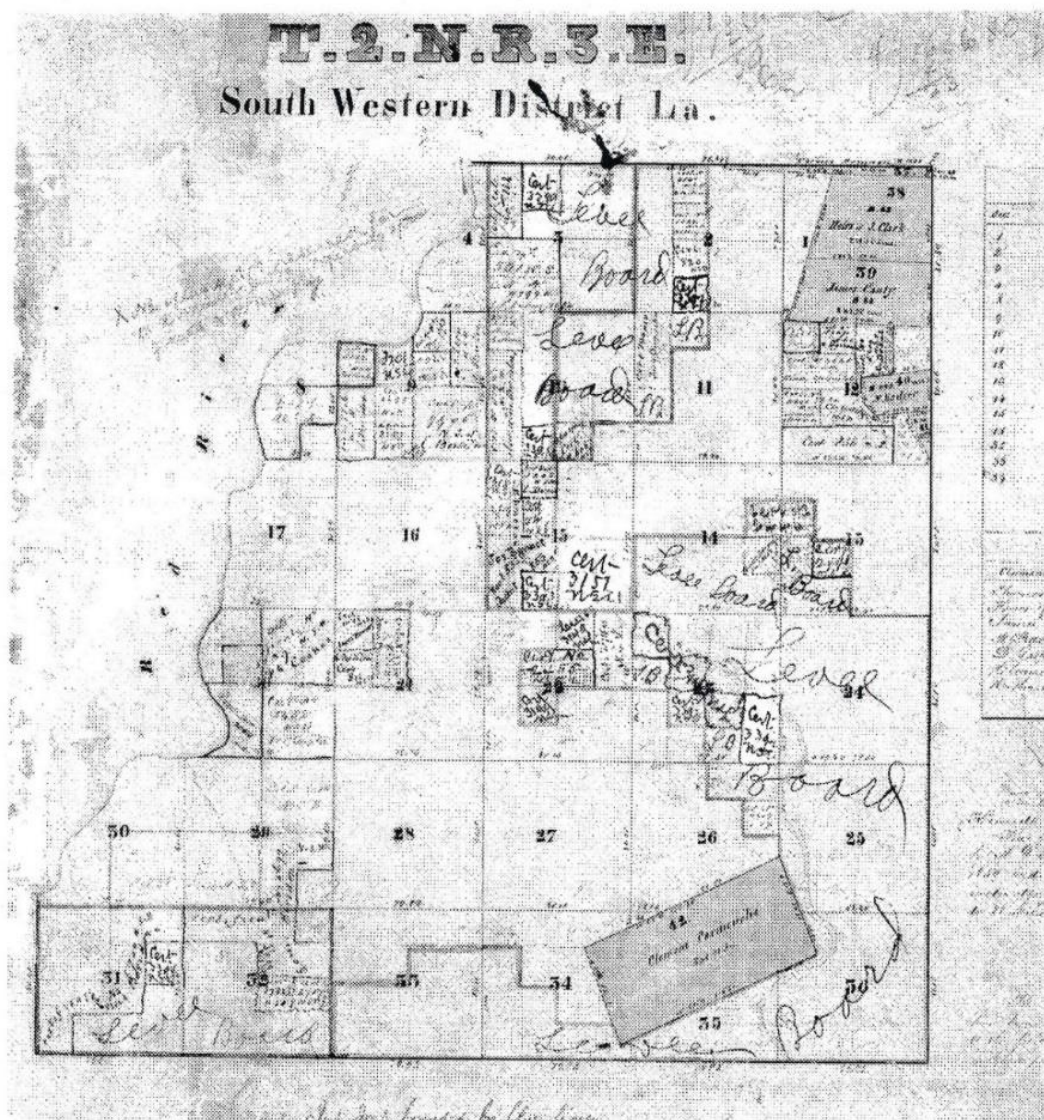
11) Clement (Clem) Lamartiniere, 1/26/1903 - 3/19/1967 (64y) (OLOL#2, 11-13). (m. to Beulah Bordelon). Children: Hewitt (8/8/1925 - 9/8/1964), Oren (4/8/1929 - 4/22/2014), Mary Loreine Smith (7/31/1927 – 7/18/2015).

For the most part, the names and dates were obtained from family members, grave markers, courthouse documents and/or the internet. Unfortunately, information from the fourth generation is incomplete. Furthermore, this list does not include details on the grandchildren of Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere and Clema Laborde. It is my hope that the younger generations will use the above information to extend their genealogy tree.

Early Property Purchases by Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere

There are no official records of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere between the age of eight when his father died to the time of marrying Clema Laborde at 22 years of age (Doc. 36). Then, at the age of 23, Joseph’s name shows up as purchasing his first tract of land on the right descending bank of the Red River in section 17 of T2N/R3E in 1879. It was 40.1 acres and he paid a total of \$150. He paid an initial \$50, followed by \$50 in each of January 1880 and 1881. This means that he paid \$3.74 per acre.

As evident from the many property transactions, he was an extremely good business man and well respected in the community. According to “History of Avoyelles Parish” by Corinne L. Saucier, Joseph (F.G.) Lamartiniere served on the Avoyelles Parish School Board. One personal story from a Union Bank official: “Mr. Joe usually showed up one hour early for an appointment to discuss a mortgage. When asked why he was so early, he replied that he did not like to keep someone waiting.” It may also have had to do with the reliability of horse and buggy transportation and/or road conditions. Nevertheless, this was one attribute/obsession that he maintained, and apparently, it served him well in this business transactions.



Doc. 38. 1842 Property Map of T2NR3E of South Western District of Louisiana

This 1842 historical map depicts property lying south of the NE flowing portion of the Red River in Avoyelles before it flows eastward towards Catahoula Parish, then south in Concordia and Pointe Coupee Parishes and subsequently links to the Mississippi River. The numbers within this map depict land sections. My investigations of the Avoyelles courthouse vendee records showed a minimum of 68 property purchases made by Joseph F.G.L. Most of the properties were along the Red River in Avoyelles. In 1879-1899, he purchased property in sections 8, 17, 20 and 30, a minimum of 721 acres at an average price of \$4.79/acre. These were sections that bordered the northeast running Red River, on the right descending bank.

While there were many land purchases made by Joseph, several were found to be especially interesting. In January 1899, he purchased a relatively small parcel (19 acres) in section 31 from his half-brother, Edgard Knoll for \$283, a walloping \$14.89/acre. I wonder why he paid so much and/ or why he wanted this property so badly? Perhaps, having lost his father at an early age he wanted to establish himself as an independent success. Likewise, it appears that he wanted to do his heritage proud, to the extent of being known just as his father, Joseph Lamartiniere. In all Louisiana documents, he signed his name as Joseph or Joe Lamartiniere, omitting his middle names, Francois Grégoire. It is only for the sake of clarity that I often refer to him as Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere to keep the events of father and son clear. In my opinion, both were able to accomplish great success in their own rights and we, as their progeny, are privileged to have them as our forefathers.

Another such tract of land (20 acres) was one he purchased from Marie Knoll, his half-sister, who married “Elphige” Vide. It was filed on December 11, 1909, entry 17917, pages 243 and 244. Description: *A certain track or parcel of land and all buildings and improvements, --- situated --- new Red River in this Parish containing twenty acres bounded on the north by --- of the Estate of Simon Guillot on the south by --- land, --- of the Estate of J. Ryland on the East by Alcide Juneau, and on the west by Al-- Guillory. This sale is made for and the consideration of the sum and price of three hundred and fifty dollars of which one hundred and fifty dollars ---.* The document stated that this property was the same inherited by Marie Knoll from Joseph Knoll and Marguerite Pairis Knoll, deceased (Marguerite died in 1908.). Note, this property description mentions the “new” Red River, noting the redirection of the Red River to render it more navigable.

The most expensive property purchase was one lot in the village of Echo for $\frac{3}{4}$ acre for a total of \$375 (\$500/acre). You might be asking, what was he thinking? Well, in the late 1800s Echo was a thriving village with a railroad station and several businesses. Perhaps, Joe thought that this was going to be a good investment. Besides, his mother lived around Echo at that time.

Joe’s largest attempted purchase was 782 acres (350 acres of swamp land) in a 1914 Sherriff’s tax sale in sections 50, 51, & 52 for \$1,914 (\$2.45/acre). Option was available for one year for the owner to pay the taxes and resume ownership of property. On 12/21/1914, S.T. Grimes was able to pay the back taxes and regain his property. Likewise, Joseph was able to retain his money.

The following is merely a list of certain early property purchases by Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere that I found interesting. I stress that this was not all of them. Also, please note that there may be inaccuracies in the transcribing of these conveyances due to poor quality copies and inability to understand the writings.

<u>Date of purchase</u>	<u>From/ To</u>	<u>Description of property and price</u>
2/26/1879	Joseph F.G.L. from Louis Beridon,	40.1 acres near the red river for \$150 (\$3.74/acre) in T2N/R3E. Conveyance Book RR, page 347.
8/5/1882	Joseph F.G.L. from Adolphe Laborde,	130.36-acre tract (lots 3 & 4) of NE¼ of SE¼ lying on the right descending bank of the RR, & 40 acres in the SE¼ of SE¼ of section 8, described in QQ folis 417, all in T2N/R3E for \$400 (\$2.35/acre).
3/29/1884	Joseph F.G.L. partition with Cyrille & Zenon Laborde,	(of 170 acres previously obtained in 1882). Bounded N by Octave Lachinaye, S by Thomas Overton and Joseph Lamartiniere, E by School lands and Louis Beridon, W by the RR (plot provided) in section 8. JL 56.66 acres (lot 3), Bounded by lot 2 or Cyrille Laborde, S by Thomas Overton and himself and, E by Beridon and W by the river.
12/16/1886	Joseph F.G.L. from Cyrile Laborde,	28 acres in section 8 described, \$115 (\$4.11/acre). Bounded on W by Red River, N by Octave Lachinaye, S by Joseph Lamartiniere, E by Louis Beridon.
6/4/1895	Joseph F.G.L. from Thomas Overton,	117 acres in sec. 17 for \$1200 (\$10.26/acre). Lying on the right descending bank of the Red River, being all of lot 1 and part of lot 2, & S½ of NE¼ to form 117 acres that run to the line dividing sec.17 & 16.
11/6/1897	Joseph F.G.L. from Marcelin Bernard,	33.81, 47.00 & 80.21, (161 total) acres in sec. 17 for \$700 (\$4.35/acre). The balance of lot 2 and the balance of the S½ NE ¼ of sec. 17 containing about 47 acres, & the fractional NE¼ of SW¼ of fractional sec 17 containing 33.81 acres, & N½ of SE¼ containing 80.21 acres.
1/2/1899	Joseph F.G.L. from Edgard Knoll (half-brother),	19 acres in S½ of the SE¼ of NW¼ of sec. 31, near the RR in T2N/R3E, \$283 (\$14.89/acre).
10/13/1899	Joseph F.G.L. from George Mayer,	lot#1, 56.5 acres in SE¼ sec 17; lot#2 56.5 acres in sec. 20 & lot#3 16.5 acres in sec. 20, NE¼, a total of 129.5 acres for \$800 (\$6.18/acre).
12/3/1900	Joseph F.G.L. from Ducotel Blanchard,	29.5 acres, rt bank of RR for \$450 (\$15.25/acre).
2/20/1902	Joseph F.G.L. from Julee Arceneau,	20 acres in sec. 30 (RR) bordered on N by Joseph Deshautelle, S by Louis Guillory, E by Robert Jackson and W by RR for \$850 (\$42.50/acre).

5/5/1907 Joseph F.G.L. from Paul Guillory, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in village of Echo, Rapides Parish for \$375 (\$500/acre).

12/11/1909 Joseph F.G.L. from Marie Knoll, 20 acres for \$350 (\$17.50/acre) near Red River, bounded on N by Simon Guillot, S by Jeff Ryland, E by Alcide Juneau, W by Al—Guillory, having inherited said land from her father and mother.

12/11/1909 Joseph F.G.L. from Anthony L Smith for 2 tracks in Point Maigre for total of \$400 (\$5.71/acre), 1) 35 acres bounded on the N by Mrs. Jane Pritchard, S by Joseph Grandadams, E by 20 acres of Joseph Lachenaye & W by 20 acres sold to Eugene Bringol; & 2) 35 acres bounded on the N by Jane Pritchard, on the S by Joseph Grandadams & Alice Lacombe E by 50 acres sold to Filmore Bordelon & W by the 20 acres sold to Joseph Lamartiniere.

As evidenced, Joseph F.G.L. purchased a lot of land and had a large farming enterprise. While he was aided by his children, he also had sharecroppers, white and black, who planted cotton and corn on his farm. According to his son, Lamar, the sharecroppers would gather on the weekends at the store and Joseph F.G.L. would read the newspapers obtained from the river boats to them. This was their main contact with the outside world. I will also point out that in my research at the Alexandria Historical and Genealogical Library and Museum, I found numerous recordings of purchased slaves in the archives, but none *via* Joseph F.G.L.

Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere Land Donation to the Avoyelles School Board for the Egg Bend School. Concomitantly with my search on the Lamartiniere Family, I had been trying to identify the location of the early 1900 Egg Bend\ Fifth Ward School where my mother, Sybil Dubroc, attended school in Egg Bend, and I found the following conveyance whereby Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere gifted property for this school. Herein is a transcribed copy of this donation to the Avoyelles School Board.

12/4/1900 Conveyance Book TTT, page 501 No. 8548
Personally came and appeared Joseph Lamartiniere, a resident of the Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, who declared that he does by choice presents, gives and donates unto the School Board of Avoyelles, La, herein represented by Evariste J. Joffrion, President elect, who accepts these presents from and in the name of said Board, and to be used solely and exclusively for school purposes and with the stipulations that same shall revert back to the donor if ever the public school classes shall be discontinued, the following described property to wit, a certain tract of land situated on Red River in this parish below by Egg Bend having a front of one half acre, in a depth of one acre, bounded north, south and east by the donor, Joseph Lamartiniere and west by the --- road. It being the same lot from which the present school house is now, and in which house a school has already been taught. This

location would be on the west side of the Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church property on Egg Bend Road. This is another reason to be proud of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere.

Joseph Lamartiniere Died in 1932.

Doc. 39. Joseph (Francois Gregoire) Lamartiniere Obituary, 1932. After his father Joseph died, and as an adult, Joseph Francois Gregoire resorted to using Joseph as his given name.

Enclosed below is a copy of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere's obituary that appeared in the Alexandria Town Talk (Doc. 39). Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere died at home at the age of 76. While there was no medical diagnosis or report of why he died, it was reported by one of his sons, that "He died of a man's malady." (Speculation: This may have been prostate cancer.)

The primary thing to notice in the obituary is the obvious reverence to Joseph, i.e. highest integrity, highest respect, generous and noble heart, kind and devoted husband, father and friend, a distinct loss to his family and community, a beloved and noble Christian, evinced the principles of faith, hope and charity.

While the obituary lists Joseph in the "Big Island" community and that his funeral was held at the "Big Island" Catholic Church, Big Island is located approximately 15 miles north of Effie, a rather long distance at the time of horse and buggy, and on the opposite side of the river from where Joseph and Clema lived on Egg Bend Road. According to the records at the time of his death, Joseph F.G.L and Clema had a store and lived on the east side of the Red River, section 8 in T2N/R3E. This is consistent with their 1932 will and accompanying map (Doc. 41) that will be discussed later. Also, great grandson Robert Lamartiniere who kept a handwritten diary recants the story from his Papa Lamar that Joseph F.G.L.

JOSEPH LAMARTINIERE DIED
MARKSVILLE, La., Oct. 20.—
(Special)—At the Baptist Hospital, Alexandria, after making a strong but losing fight against malady, death ended the suffering of Joseph Lamartiniere on Saturday, October 15, 1932.
Mr. Lamartiniere, aged 76 years, was a highly respected citizen of the Fifth Ward of Avoyelles parish and was the owner of extensive farming lands in that section of the parish. He was a man of highest integrity and always commanded the highest respect from all with whom he came in contact. Death has stilled the generous and noble heart of a kind and devoted husband, father and friend, and his passing away is a distinct loss to his family and to the community in which he resided.
The deceased was descended from French parentage and was a scholar of the French schools of New Orleans, where he spent his young manhood.
The remains were conveyed to the home of the deceased near Red river in the Big Island community on Saturday night. Hundreds of sorrowing relatives and friends stood around his bier to pay sincere respect to the memory of a beloved and noble Christian, who, during his life of true simplicity, evinced the principles of faith, hope and charity.
The funeral, held Sunday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was largely attended. The services were held at the Big Island Catholic church.
Besides his wife, Mr. Lamartiniere leaves a large family of sons, daughters and grandchildren, all of whom have the deep sympathy of many friends, in their hour of bereavement.

would have to open the back door to the store to allow boats delivering merchandise, including barrels of candies (“des bonbons”) from New Orleans to be unloaded to the store on what was located just off the Red River Road. When Robert recited this story, you could see his eyes light up and his lips open-up. Let us face it, Robert loved sweets.

Another possible error in the obituary is the statement that Joseph F.G.L. had been “a scholar of the French schools in New Orleans, where he spent this young manhood.” The timing is questionable since the 1840 Avoyelles census listed that Joseph F.G.L and his family lived in in Cassandra at least since he was four years old. It is not until his father died that Joseph F.G.L. and his mother, Marie Marguerite, moved to the west side of the Red River. This is not to say that he was not well educated. In fact, his mother reported that she would “home school” Joseph (Doc. 35), and there is ample evidence of his scholarly prowess and aptitude for business that can be witnessed on pages 41 - 50.

Doc. 40. Clema and Joe (F.G.) Lamartiniere Tombstone.

On the left: Clema Laborde, wife of Joe Lamartiniere, July 20, 1861 – December 12, 1935. She was a kind and affectionate wife, fond mother, and a friend to all. Right grave: Joe Lamartiniere, husband of Clema Laborde, August 26, 1856 – October 15, 1932. He was a kind and affectionate husband, fond father, and a friend to all.



Where did Joseph F.G. and Clema Lamartiniere live? Information handed down from “Nonc” Lamar, one of the youngest children, was that they first built a log cabin on the right declining east river bank of the Red River, in Section 8. This would be north east of the actual Egg Bend and near their later home and general store in Section 8 as shown on the map of their 1932 Will. Other supportive evidence for Joseph living on the east side of the river was that he and Clema were buried in what is now known as Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery #2 in Fifth Ward, formally known as the Kelone/Dubroc cemetery located on Highway 1194. Further down the road is “Ile des Côté” or the Island Road (see Doc. 34) where Alfred was buried in Cemetery #1. I will also add that at the time of

Joseph F.G.L.'s death, Our Lady of Lourdes Church was functioning as a missionary church.

Last Will and Testament of Joseph (F.G.) and Clemant (Clema) Lamartiniere

Consistent with Joseph F.G.L. being an organized businessman, he and his wife made out a will to their children, 4½ months earlier. The following was re-typed from Conveyance Book A-55 page 504-507, entry 44921 found in the Avoyelles Parish court house.

NO. 44921 JOS. LAMARTINIERE et al. Partition, Filed June 27, 1932

“Be it known, that on this 21st day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty two, Before me, Edward E. Messick, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and qualified, in and for the Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, Personally came and appeared, Joseph (F.G.) Lamartiniere, husband of Clemant (Clema) Laborde, and Clemant Laborde, his wife, each married, but once, living together, who are residents of the parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, declared unto me, Notary, that they are owners in common of the property hereinafter set forth and escribed, having acquired the same during their marriage and that they desire to partition the same, to take effect at their death, among their children, who are all of age and to designate the lots and portions of said property which they are to have as their lawful share and inheritance respectively, which said property is hereby described as follows, to-wit:”

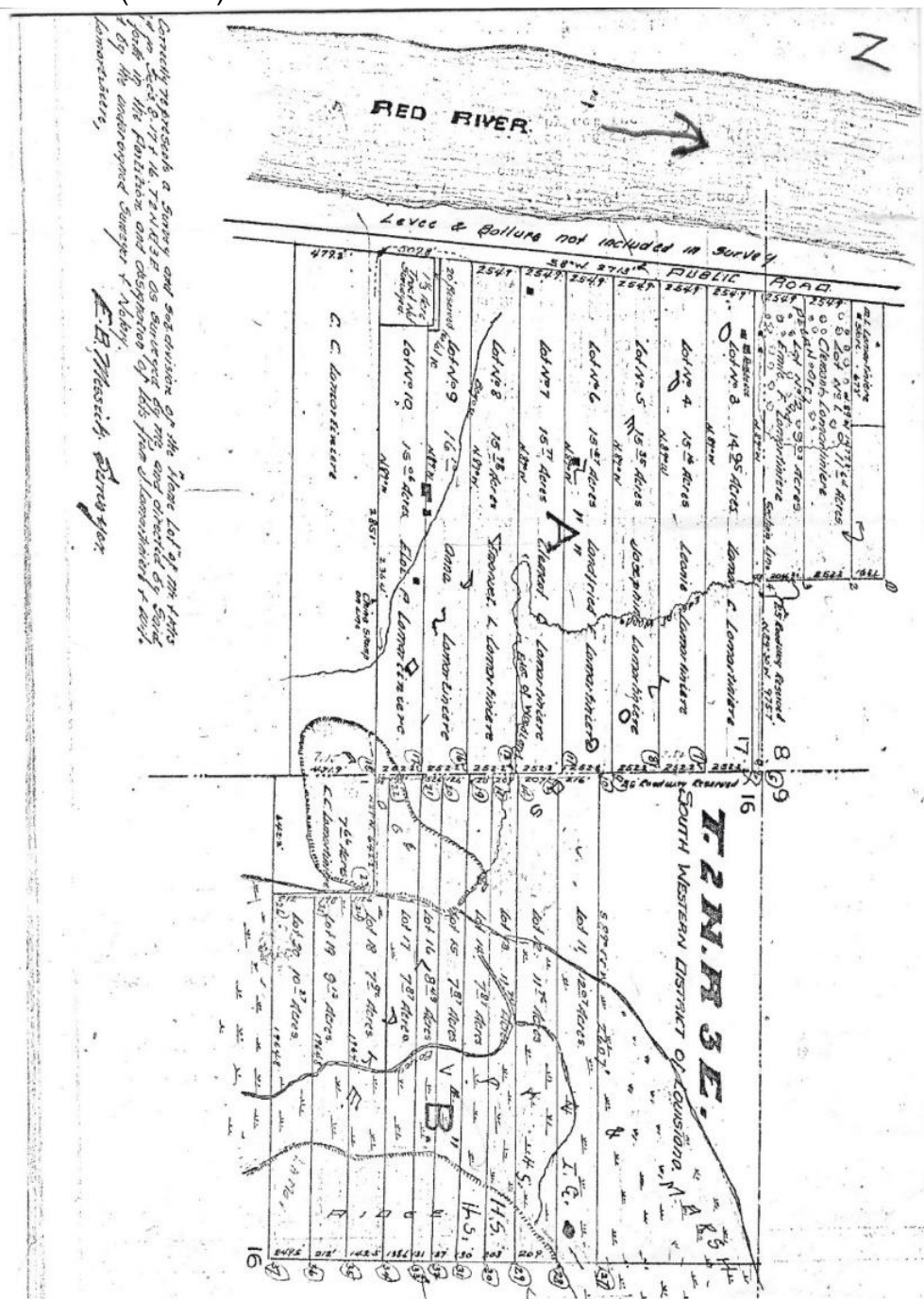
(A)“A certain tract or parcel of land situated on the east side of Red River, in the Fifth Ward of the Parish of Avoyelles, described as forming a portion of the Northeast Quarter of Section 17, and the east half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 17, and a portion of the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 8, T2N, R3E, Southwestern District of Louisiana, containing in the aggregate 144.71 acres and bounded as follows, to-wit: on the North by lands belonging to Annie Lachney and on the east by lands of Amet Guillot and tract hereinafter described, on the South by lands of C.C. Lamartiniere and on the west by the Red River” (Doc. 41).

(B)“A certain tract of land situated in the Fifth Ward of the Parish of Avoyelles on the East side of Red River and adjoining the above described property, described as being Lot #8 and 9 of a survey and subdivision of section 16, T2N, R3E, by Edward B. Messick, surveyor, October 23, 1926 as follows, to-wit: North by Lot # 7 of said section 16, acquired by Amet Guillot, on the south by Lot #10 of said subdivision belonging to U.L. Bordelon, on the east by lot #4 and 5, said subdivision belonging to Eugene Guillory and Albert Brouillette and on the west by lands of C.C. Lamartiniere and the tract hereinafter described” (Doc 41).

“Being the same property acquired by Joseph Lamartiniere from Thomas Overton on June 4th, 1895, alienation Book JJJ folio 772, and by Joseph Lamartiniere from Adolph Laborde during the year 1882, Book VV folio 513, and by partition January 19, 1883,

Book XX folio 138, and by purchase by Joseph Lamartiniere from Emile Beridon about this year 1879 and by purchase by Joseph Lamartiniere from the Avoyelles Parish School Board about the year 1926.”

Doc. 41. 1932 Map Accompanying Last Will and Testament of Joseph (F.G.) and Clemant (Clema) Lamartiniere



(“Now, in order to properly partition the said property and designate the respective lots going to each of the children of the said appearers they, the said appearers have divided the said property into lots as per survey of Edward B. Messick, Surveyor, hereto annexed as a part hereof as follows, to-wit:”)

Hence, property (land and money, from Sections 8, 17 and 16 of T2N R3E was to be partitioned to their children and spouses. Two tracts of lots (A & B), 10 each were partitioned as unequal in acreage, but estimate of similar value. Tract A contained 144.71 acres in section 17 and 8 near the Red River, and Tract B (mostly swamp land) contained 103.14 acres in section 16, all in T2NR3E; acreage and location to yield similar value (approximately \$1,000 to each living child).

Also contained in the June 27, 1932 will and testament were two listings referring to property descriptions A & B above that I have summarize below.

- Clemence Lamartiniere Gaspard, wife of Octave H. Gaspard (Lots 1+11: $11.64+12.07 = 23.71$ acres)
- Emile F. Lamartiniere, husband of Clarice Vide (Lots 2+12: $9.03+11.76 = 20.79$ acres)
- Lamar C. Lamartiniere, husband of Corinne Lacombe; (Lots 3+20: $14.95+10.27 = 25.44$ acres)
- Leonie Lamartiniere Guillot, wife of Amet G. Guillot; (Lots 4+15: $15.16+7.87 = 23.03$ acres)
- Josephine Lamartiniere Smith, widow of Willie D. Smith, deceased (Lots 5+16: $15.35+8.49 = 23.44$ acres)
- Landfried F. Lamartiniere, husband of Laura Lachney; (Lots 6+17: $15.57+7.87 = 23.44$ acres)
- Clement C. Lamartiniere, husband of Beulah Bordelon (Lots 7+18: $15.77+7.92 = 23.69$ acres)
- Emanuel L. Lamartiniere, husband of Flossie Juneau; (Lots 8+14: $15.98+7.87 = 23.85$ acres)
- Anna E. Lamartiniere Lachney, now wife of Leo Lachney; (Lots 9+19: $16.10+9.13 = 25.23$ acres)
- P. Eloi Lamartiniere, husband of Julian Blanchard (Lots 10+13: $15.06+11.74 = 26.80$ acres)

Total acres in the will to the children: 215.73 acres. The store and rights-of-way appear to have remained with Clema (Doc. 41. top of tract A, section 8). The 10 children pulled numbers for designated properties. Thereafter, they were allowed to swap or sell as they wished. Note that at the middle top of the figure, are the numbers 8, 9, 16 and 17 which represent property sections. Also, in section 8, placing the north end of the map

to the left, the top left corner shows the identification of the Joe and Clema home and store.

As noted earlier, Joseph Lamartiniere passed away on October 15, 1932. On November 1, 1932 Mrs. Clema Lamartiniere and children filed an amended succession to result in ½ community interest to the widow, Clemant Laborde Lamartiniere, and the other ½ to his heirs (file 45252).

November 1, 1932 Succession Proceedings Placing in Possession: *Joseph, deceased. It was petitioned by Clemant (Clema) Lamartiniere, the widow, and children (10, named) to be recognized as the only heirs of the deceased, Joseph Lamartiniere, and that Clema Lamartiniere be named owner of an undivided one-half community interest in all property left by Joseph Lamartiniere. The petitioners request that the property be divided as provided for in the will of Joseph and Clema Lamartiniere (Conveyance Book A-55, page 504, entry 44921). Further, it was petitioned that the inheritors be allowed to withdraw all monies from banks in Avoyelles and Rapides parishes, and judgement authorizing them to endorse the voucher issued by the USA through the War Department for the sum of \$848.22 (equivalent to \$22,000 in today's money) for the levee setback (Red River).*

Partition: entries 45252 and 45253 filed on November 4, 1932

"It was declared that the deceased, Joseph Lamartiniere, owes no debts, purely, simply and unconditionally." Then, the part of the first part (the widow Clemant (Clema) Lamartiniere), for and in consideration of the price of \$4,000 cash does hereby sell, transfer and deliver unto the parties of the second part, her undivided one-half community interest in and all the property described in and affected by said act of partition and division, reserving, however, onto herself, the use of usufruct of said property for the remainder of her life. Finally, in entry 45253, "It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said widow and heirs be and they are hereby specifically authorized to endorse the voucher issued by the United States of America through the War Department for the sum of \$840.22 in favor of Joseph Lamartiniere representing the consideration for levee set back right of way."

Modeste Clemant (Clema) Laborde Lamartiniere passed away on December 10, 1935 (three years after Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere died).

File 63255, page 253 and Plat Book 2, pp 54: confirmation of previous: files 45252 and 45253. On September 7, 1939, the 10 children of Clema and Joseph (F.G.) Lamartiniere came before the court as heirs for partition of property. Said property of 99.22 acres was in sections 29 (40.9 acres) and 32 (58.32 acres), north to south directions for lots 1-10. Lots 5-10 were along Bayou Allemand (Doc. 41). The lots were divided unevenly in size, but with approximately similar value. A significant portion of this 1939 land partition is now owned by the children/ grandchildren of Herman

In reference to the real property, it appears that he was also a land speculator, i.e. he bought and sold land. I surmise that this may have been a most profitable means of income for supporting all those children. At the time of his demise, he owned approximately 500 acres in Avoyelles parish. (The value of one dollar in 1900 to today's dollar, in 2016) was equivalent to \$37.57. Considering that he owned 500 acres at \$15/acre = \$7500. In today's market, this land would be valued more than \$280,000.) Also, there was talk of him owning land in Rapides, New Orleans, and Terrebonne Parish. Documents for the latter three locations were not thoroughly searched.

Significant Dates for Joseph Lamartinière and Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere (JFGL)

Joseph Lamartinière birthdate: September 7, 1818.

Joseph's mother died on September 27, 1823 when Joseph was 5y.

Joseph's father remarried on February 17, 1829. Joseph was 11y.

Joseph married Marguerite Pairis on June 14, 1854 when he was 36; she was 24.

Joseph Lamartinière died on October 11, 1864 (46y). At that time, his son, Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere was 8y.

Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere was born on August 26, 1856 in New Orleans.

J.F.G.L. married Clema Laborde on December 5, 1878 when he was 22. She was 17.

Marguerite, J.F.G.L.'s mother, died February 12, 1908 (78y); her son, J.F.G.L., was 52.

Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere passed away on October 15, 1932 (76y).

Marguerite witnessed the presence of her 11 grandchildren by Joseph Lamartinière.

IN SEARCH OF THE ORIGIN OF OUR NAME, OR WHY ARE THERE SO MANY DIFFERENT “LAMARTINIÈRES” IN FRANCE?



Doc. 43. Arc de Triomphe



Doc. 44. General Lamartinière

After years of chasing “Lamartinières,” it is evident that the name Lamartinière/Lamartiniere appears all over France, but rarely as a family name. My first encounter of

the Lamartinière name in a French public place was in 1972 visiting the famous Arc de Triomphe de L'Etoile in Paris (Doc. 43) where I noticed the name LAMARTINIÈRE (Doc. 44) on the inside west pillar (another “frisson” moment). So, who are those people listed in this historical monument? The Arc de Triomphe honors those who fought and died for France in the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, with the names of all French victories and generals inscribed on its inner and outer surfaces. Certainly, one of the most famous French military leaders and emperor was Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821), also known as Napoleon I who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century. Born on the island of Corsica, Napoleon rapidly rose through the ranks of the military during the French Revolution (1789-1799). After seizing political power in France in a 1799 coup d'état, he crowned himself emperor in 1804. Shrewd, ambitious and a skilled military strategist, Napoleon successfully waged war against various coalitions of European nations and expanded his empire. One of Napoleon's most capable commanders was General Thomas Mignot Baron de Lamartinière who led one of the Armies of the Pyrenees Mountain ridges that divides France from Spain. It turns out that Baron de Lamartinière was an honorary title to this devoted and capable soldier general. There is no known link to the family of Joseph Lamartiniere, but this account reflects the respect for the name of Lamartiniere in France.

By the way, my niece Katherine and her husband Brian Negrotto, my nephew Phillip, and his wife Janis Lamartiniere, D.D. and I were returning from the California national forests and stopped over in Las Vegas where we visited a 2/3 size replica of the Arc de Triomphe on the property of the Paris Las Vegas Hotel. And yes, the Lamartiniere name is faithfully reproduced in the inner side. If you are headed out that way, you need to check it out! Oh, Vegas has other sights and entertainments.

La Martinière College. My next encounter with the name Lamartiniere being famous was while I was a scientist at Der Georg-August Universität in Göttingen Germany from 1971-1973. A colleague from India informed me that there was a very prestigious college for boys named La Martinière College, located in Lucknow India. It was founded by the French adventurer Major General Claude Martin in 1845. Subsequently, a girls' college in Lucknow and three La Martinière colleges in Lyon France were established. All La Martinière colleges are considered prestigious. Again, the founder does not appear to be related to us.

Pichault de LaMartinière, surgeon. While working at the University of Göttingen, I was informed by a colleague that there was a famous French doctor who carried the same surname as mine. Investigating this I found out that he was the personal physician to Kings Louie XV and XVI of France. As it turns out, this physician's real name was Germain Pichault, but he was anointed Pichault de LaMartinière by King Louie XV and subsequently served King Louie XVI as well. King Louie XVI reigned 1774-1792 and this period was marked by attempts to reform France in accordance with “Enlightenment” ideals. These included efforts to abolish serfdom, remove land taxes, and increase tolerance toward non-Catholics. He also supported the North American colonists, who were seeking their independence from Great Britain. It is worth noting that King Louie XVI's wife was Marie Antoinette of “let them eat cake” fame. Well, they

were “so popular” with their constituents that King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were beheaded in 1793. Unfortunately, Dr. Pichault de LaMartinière could not save their heads. Anyway, Germain Pichault carried the honorary title of Lamartinière, but was not related to us. Of course, this added more interest in finding out why the name of Lamartiniere was so important in France.

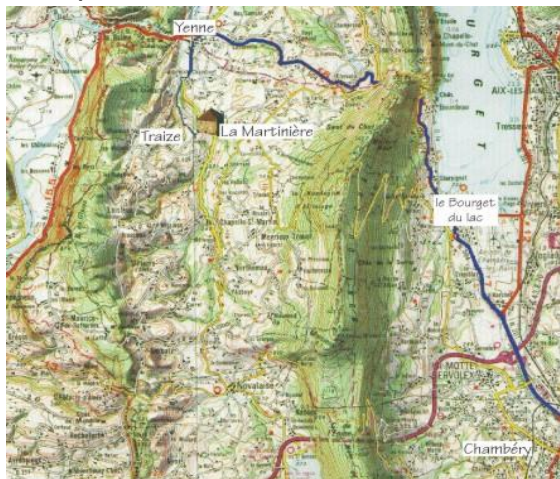
Regarding the prefix “de” prior to the surname, this in France denotes “from” or “you belong to.” As with Pichault de LaMartinière, one theory as to why people changed their surnames by adding or subtracting pronouns is related to the popular misconception that a “particule” indicates membership of nobility, for example: de LaMartinière. On the other hand, during the French revolution people with “noble-like” names dispensed with its use to avert beheading. For those of you wishing for nobility, that could have meant beheading and no future Lamartinières in the U.S.A. However, no evidence was found of nobility in our lineage. As evidenced earlier, our forefathers were merchants and/ or farmers, which I consider noble enough professions.

Chateau La Martinière. For what I thought was going to be one of the highlights of the search, I was informed by an archivist from Paris there existed a Chateau La Martinière in Savoie France (the same province from which Joseph was born). How could I not be excited about this information? As children, we read and saw pictures and movies of castles, and to have one “in the family” would be extraordinary. According to A. Prerret from the Department de La Savoie in 1972: “Dans la Ville de Traize est un château Lamartiniere, belle campagne, mais les proprietaries est inscrit depuis 1350 sont des familles Duclos, Seyssel, Goy, Perron, et Cottarel et Goybet. Aucune Lamartiniere possède cette propriété depuis 1350”. This translates as: “In the town of Traize is a castle Lamartiniere, beautiful country side, but the listed proprietaries since 1350 are families Duclos, Seyssel, Goy, Perron, and Cottarel, Goybet and Lavelle. No Lamartiniere has been recorded to have lived in this chateau, ever.” Nevertheless, I felt the need to visit this castle. But at the time, I did not have the means nor the time to visit it in 1973.

In 1983 I was invited to attend and present my research on a conference related to Sexual Differentiation of the Brain in the southeast part of France, i.e. Savoie. This was the opportunity for which I was waiting. As it turns out, there was no bus to the town of Traize and I had to rent a taxi for a one-hour ride. Upon arriving, no one was home in the castle. What a disappointment! Fast forward to 1988.

In 1988, while living in Birmingham, my wife, daughter, and I accepted a French student to live with us for the summer through a French-American exchange program. In part, we selected Cecile Nichols because she lived in Grenoble, a large metropolitan city near the Chateau La Martinière. It turned out that her family and I had skied the same resort near their summer home in Bourg-St. Maurice, unbeknownst to one another.

Several years later, we visited Cecile and her family on Grenoble. This turned out to be another opportunity to visit the chateau, this time with Cecile and her father providing transportation.



Doc. 45. Map indicating Chateau La Martinière



Doc. 46. Road sign denoting direction to Chateau La Martinière

Upon arriving at the chateau, the resident family was less than hospitable when they were informed that we were Lamartinières. They believed that we were coming to claim the castle. After assuring them that we were not interested in claiming the castle and were only interested in the history of the Chateau La Martinière, they gathered the family to the court yard, provided cookies and opened a bottle of Champagne. They stated that they were honored to meet Lamartinières from Louisiana. Of course, the honor was all ours.



Doc. 47. Chateau La Martinière

The residing family also provided us with a tour of the chateau. The chateau is made of stone, rock, and slate, including a large stone spiral staircase. The walls are 6 inches thick. It has four floors, four towers, exposed beams, approximately 20 rooms, large bed rooms and windows, hidden stairwells, small arcades, huge fireplaces, and spiral stone gutters originating from inside to outside to facilitate disposal of waste water. The ground floor has a large central entrance that can accommodate livestock in the winter time. This practice was common prior to the early 19th century, with the added benefit of the livestock providing heat to the upper floors (But, how about the odor?).

It turns out that the chateau was occupied by a family (Luc, Michel and Chantal Lepercq Lavelle) whose occupation is farming. The chateau was built on top of this hill with corner turrets (slotted windows) that would allow rifles to protrude to fight off attackers, hence it has the appearance of a medieval fortified castle. Interestingly, the town of Traize is located in the department of Savoie of the French region Rhône-Alpes, and only 76 km (47 miles) from Albertville (Joseph's hometown). Could there be a connection between the Chateau La Martinière and our family name?

One theory concerning the Chateau La Martinière is that it's presence may have contributed to the family name. It could be that Joseph's grandfather became aware of this castle and its history, and he believed that this would add to the family lore. I will be the first to admit that the castle is not grand, but in those days, I am sure that it was impressive looking, especially with its turrets and location at a high elevation, presumably to observe and protect against intruders. I will also point out that by searching Chateau Lamartiniere, I found two other Chateau Lamartiniere in France. One is in Bievres, in the north part of France. It was built between 1740 and 1765. Interestingly, it was first occupied by Germain Pichault de la Martinière, the surgeon who was awarded this honorary title by King Louis XV. The other is Chateau de la Martinière located near the village of Sablé in northeast France. It caters to weddings, receptions, and meetings. However, they are more distant (100s of km) from Savoie. Again, this supports the concept of name recognition.

On another trek to the Chateau La Martinière in Savoie (November 2014), DD and I were accompanied by Phillip and Janis Lamartiniere (Doc. 48). Again, the residents of the chateau were not home. Anyway, as we were leaving Traize, we heard dogs and noted hunters with guns on the side of the road dressed in hunting clothes. We stopped and asked them what were they hunting. The answer, "cochon sauvage" (wild pigs). Awesome! Thereafter, we were



looking forward to roasted pork, an entree of which the French and Avoyelles French share a liking. Guess what we had for dinner that evening? Yes, roasted pig.

The family Lamartiniere in Nice/ Martinique/ Montsaumes, France. Dialing back to our visit with Cecile Nichols' family in 1988, that following evening as we sat around the Nichols family dinner table, the phone rang. Cecile answered the phone and stated that the call was for me. I assumed the worse, perhaps from my mother back in Louisiana. Instead, it was from a gentleman speaking only French. Long story short, unbeknownst to me, Cecile had searched telephone directories and found a Lamartiniere family residing in Nice on the French Riviera and the Mediterranean Sea (463 km/287 mi from Grenoble). The husband, Yvon Lamartiniere, owned an insurance company and his wife, Andree, was a doctor. They wanted to meet us. Since we already had plans to visit friends in Munich Germany, we had to alter our travel plans.

The Lamartiniere's met us at the train station in Nice and drove us to their home, introduced us to their son and daughter-in-law and grandchild. Since I was the only one of our family who spoke and understood French, I had to communicate for us. The family was very congenial. Over aperitif, Yvon stated that he was not sure we were related, but stated that we should consider us "des cousins". More drinks. That night they took us out to dinner at Hotel Negresco, a 5 Star hotel/restaurant. Earlier that week at the Hotel Negresco, Madonna had performed. Oh, on the evening of our dinner, the actor Richard Gere was dining at a nearby table. D.D. and Martine were impressed. This was an unforgettable evening.

The next day, Yvon and Andree informed us that they owned a winter home in Martinique and a summer house in Montsaumes in the Pyrenees mountains (between Spain and France) and they wanted us to visit them.

In 1998, we visited them in Martinique (Doc 49) where D.D., Martine and I went scuba diving and snorkeling off their cottage beach, touring the island, including visiting Mount Pelée (a semi-active volcano) and feasting on great food. Also, we met several members of his family, including his brother who was Professeur de Mathematiques in Fort-de-France.



Doc. 49. Martinique, a French possession in the eastern Caribbean Sea

In 2003, we visited the Lamartinieres in Montsaumes where we had leisure trips in the French countryside and home cooking by Andree. One evening, Andree asked me what I liked to eat. Believing that this was a cordial and innocent question, I remarked that I enjoyed wild rabbit prepared by my mother. The next morning, here comes a gentleman hunter dressed in this hunting jacket, carrying his gun on his shoulder, and a wild rabbit in the other hand. That night, we had “lapi étouffée”.



Doc. 50. DD, Yvon, Coral and Andree

Several years later, Yvon and Andree made their family tree available to us, and it is doubtful that we are related. Their family line originates in Martinique. While we may not be blood relatives, this family of Lamartinieres opened up new friendships and travels. Meeting the Martinique Lamartinieres and finding out the world-wide popularity of the name Lamartiniere forged additional interest in finding out why this name is so popular and important in the French culture.

Another example of the Lamartiniere name being used as a designated honor was a post-World War II and 1950s Associated Press report from La Pallice France which had a prison ship named La Martiniere sailing to French Guiana in South America to transport French prisoners. Additionally, after the second world war, an air field near Chateauroux France was dedicated as part of the U.S. Air Force. The La Martiniere Airdrome was home to some 8,000 Americans between 1951 and 1967. In Quebec lies Fort de la Martiniere which was put in place to deter a possible invasion. In 2019, Phillip, Janis, D.D., and I visited Fort de la Martiniere.

Searching the internet and telephone books, I also found listings of private Lamartiniere residents in Florida, Texas, and New York. For the most part, they have been immigrants from the Caribbean islands, especially Haiti. In speaking to a few of these people, it is doubtful that they are related to the l'Hopital/ Albertville France and Avoyelles Lamartinieres.

What cemented my interest in the history of our name was when Phillip, Janis, D.D., and I went on a tour of the World War II museums and battlefields near Normandy France in 2013. The tour guide stated that he was interested in meeting the Lamartiniere family because this was such a famous name in France. After returning home to Fifth Ward, I resumed my search as to why the name Lamartiniere, La Martiniere and LaMartiniere was so popular in France, but found no answers *via*

inquiries from the Lamartiniere chateaus, colleges, literary businesses, government officials, art dealers, hotels, hostels, and even ice cream parlors.

St. Martin. One day as I was picking up gumbo at my old esteemed scoutmaster's (Father Adrian Molenschot) church Saint Martin of Tours in Belledeau, I recalled a conversation with a scientific colleague from Basel Switzerland. I had met Dr. Clay Reilly at a scientific conference in Seattle in year 2000. He had flown from Basel representing Hoffmann La Roche Pharmaceutical Co. to meet and offer me to be a consultant on the use of genistein, a known component of soy beans, for health benefits. It turns out that they had developed a chemical synthesis for genistein and were thinking of marketing it. In addition to being a chemist educated at Tulane University, Clay had earned his Ph.D. from the University of Würzburg, Germany in the field of Philosophy of Science. Well, it turns out that Clay and I were both originally from Louisiana and spoke English, French, and German, hence we hit it off immediately. Later, Clay casually informed me that the name Lamartiniere was derived from followers of St. Martin of Tours (La Martin). Long story short, I agreed to be a consultant for Hoffmann La Roche, and I received free chemically-synthesized genistein for my research, and trips to Switzerland to report on our scientific research (and those trips allowed DD and me to further investigate the Lamartiniere family name).

Saint Martin was born in 316 A.D. of pagan parents in what is now Szombathely, Hungary. His father was an officer in the Roman army who had risen from the ranks. While Martin was still a child, his father was transferred to a new station in Pavia, northern Italy. Here the boy learned of Christianity, felt drawn to it, and became a catechumen. While living in Gaul (modern-day France), at the age of fifteen, he was required to begin service in the army. Though never shirking his military duty, he is said to have lived more like a monk than a soldier. Early on, he was viewed as what we term



a conscientious objector. However, he did carry out his military duty but he always put his fellow soldier and civilians above his welfare. He is best known for the account of his using his military sword to cut his cloak in two, to give half to a beggar clad only in rags in the depth of winter (Doc. 51). Saint Martin's patronage as a Catholic priest and bishop extended against poverty, and for beggars, soldiers, hotel and innkeepers, reformed alcoholics, wine growers and makers, attracting religious followers and high government admirers. Eventually, he was ordained an exorcist and became Bishop of Tours.

Doc. 51. St. Martin of Tours

The city of Tours is located 140 miles southwest of Paris and 70 miles southwest of Orleans. Martin died in 397 AD. Saint Martin was called "the glory of Gaul" and the "protector of France". Even today, Saint Martin of Tours is celebrated on November 11 through much of Europe. While living and studying in Germany, I vividly recall the children running around with paper lanterns in the evening and of us eating "Martin's goose" in the medieval town of Schwäbisch Hall on Saint Martin's Day.

In summary, it is highly conceivable that the origin of our surname can be traced back to the remarkable Saint Martin who lived from 316-397 AD. He was held in such great esteem by the Catholic church, French government, and lay people that eventually others of great influence were anointed with the title of de la Martiniere or Lamartinière. This adoration was subsequently extended to schools, ships, air fields, large and small businesses, castles, and families adopting his name in many different forms and in several locations. Certainly, the chronology of events is supportive of this. Saint Martin died 1628 years ago, probably before the advent of the first Lamartinieres. I also believe that it is not a coincidence that Joseph's grandfather Grégoire Martinière's birth place, was from Saint-Martin-en-Haut in the department of Rhône, and that the presence of the Chateau LaMartinière that was located only 76 km (47 miles) from the birth place of Jean François (and Joseph) had something to do with Joseph's grandfather adopting this name. Importantly, Joseph continued the use of Lamartiniere from day one in Louisiana.

OTIS? NO!

Was there an Otis Joseph Lamartiniere? No! Starting in the 1950s, I heard Papa Emile, "Nonc" Lamar and my father refer to the first Joseph as Joseph Lamartiniere or Vieux Joe, "Old Joe". Then in the 1990s, someone who did the genealogy on the Pierre Laborde family, wrote a document stating that Otis Joseph Lamartiniere had been married to Marie Marguerite Pairis. Since then, this information was posted on the internet and has taken a life of its own, even having some Lamartinieres believing that this was a fact.

While it is true that Joseph Lamartiniere from France married Marie Marguerite Pairis from France in New Orleans, there is no evidence of an Otis. As evidenced from Document 1, the marriage registration of Joseph and Marguerite listed him as Joseph Lamartiniere. Then, in Document 2, you can witness his signature as Joseph Lamartiniere, not Otis. Next official document was the birth registration (Doc. 31) of their son Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere where the father and mother were listed as Joseph Lamartiniere and Marguerite Pairis, respectively. No Otis! The only possible answer to this mistake was alluded to by my wife scrutinizing the birth certificate of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere (Doc. 31), she pointed out that one can see that his father is listed as Mr. Joseph Lamartiniere by the church administrator. Such documents were before the use of typewriters (patterned in 1868), and were written in very flamboyant

long-handed cursive letters with the long swirls whereby Mr. could be mistaken for Otis. Check it out (Doc. 31). Furthermore, in the census report (Doc. 32) his given name was listed as Joseph, and not Otis. Also, no French or American document or verbal communication from our family ever referred to him as Otis Joseph. Also, a French genealogist stated “Otis” is not a French name!

Fräulein in the family? Nein!

Word-by-mouth information in Avoyelles and a post on the internet has it that Joseph Lamartiniere was disowned by his French family because his wife-to-be, Marie Marguerite Pairis, was believed to be German. There was also one internet story stating that no marriage registration could be found in France for Marie Marguerite Pairis' parents because they were German. Another unfounded story was that Joseph and Marguerite came over by ship together and got married soon thereafter, not so.

On the contrary, I did find 1830 evidence of Jean-Baptiste Pairis and Marie Marguerite Fleurent (Marguerite's father and mother) marrying in Liepvre France (Doc. 19), and have presented to you a copy of Marie Marguerite Pairis' birth registration in Liepvre France (Doc. 14). Also, we have supporting evidence that Joseph arrived in New Orleans in 1840 and Marguerite arrived in 1854, dismissing the notion that Joseph and Marguerite sailed off together. Furthermore, as pointed out there is compelling evidence that Joseph first married Ophelia Bel (Doc. 30) prior to marrying Marguerite. Finally, I inquired of the registrar from the Mairie de Liepvre about the families Pairis and Fleurent, Marguerite's parents. His reply was: “*Vos ancetres etaient Francais. L'Alsace n'est devenue allemand que de 1871 a 1918*”, translated as: Your ancestors were French. Alsace only became German between 1871 and 1918, a time significantly after Marguerite's migration to the U.S.

Did Joseph Lamartiniere Serve in the Civil War?

I came upon one suggestion that the first Joseph had fought in the Civil war, but after extensive investigations, I found no documented evidence to this statement. The name Lamartiniere, Martiniere, Martin, Tiniere and other variations were investigated in the National Archives of the US War Department Adjutant Generals Office Civil War (Confederate Soldiers) and Booth's Index to Louisiana Confederate Soldiers for evidence of Joseph Lamartiniere having served in the Confederate Army, without success. I will point out that when Union soldiers took over Alexandria on Friday May 13, 1864, they burned the city hall and the court house and set fire to all records. They destroyed the entire town, except for St. Frances Xavier Cathedral (built in 1834) that still stands today. It is suggested that records related to the family could have been recorded there and burned. However, to date there is no official evidence of Joseph Lamartiniere fighting in the Civil War. On the other hand, Robert's grandfather, Lamar, recanted the story of young Joseph F.G.L. and his parents hiding in the gullies along the Red River to dodge the cannon balls fired from the gunboats.

Cajun or Creole? Technically, when Joseph and Marguerite settled in Louisiana, they were French immigrants and their son, Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere, by definition was a

U.S. born citizen of two French immigrants. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, in the 1800s a Louisiana Creole was a white person descended from early French settlers of the United States and preserving their speech and culture. On the other hand, Cajuns are an ethnic group mainly living in the state of Louisiana, consisting of the descendants of Acadian exiles. The term Cajun is derived from the word Acadia (Quebec). There is no evidence that our early forefather came from Acadia. It is probably safe to say that by now, most of us in central to south Louisiana are a mixture of French, Creoles and Cajuns, and a lot more with each ensuing generational marriage.

Hand-me-down Stories

Robert Lamartiniere who lived on the River Road in Fifth Ward tells of stories that his grandfather Lamar, his Uncle Clem, and father “T-ban” Lamartiniere had heard directly or indirectly about Joseph F.G.L and his father Joseph living in the early 1860s. One such story is that when they first came to the Cassandrie area *via* the Red River, the inhabitants were mostly Indians with whom Joseph developed a close relationship by trading. Joseph F.G.L. recanted that as they traveled *via* the Red River to Cassandrie, they would see many Indians on the right side of the river. Presumably, the Indians settled on that side because that was high ground less susceptible to flooding. On the other hand, Joseph F.G.L recognized that the other side was better land for farming. Hence, this is where he and his mother later moved to after his father passed away. He was amazed at the abundance of wildlife to the point that the cottonwood tree branches would bend and break because of so many turkeys roosting on them. It was common for Joseph and his son to shoot birds, squirrels, rabbits, and deer from the trading post porch. Initially, Joseph senior would trade with other immigrants and the Indians by following the river and walking *via* the animal paths. Later, Joseph senior built a log cabin trading post in Cassandrie. Then, he would obtain newsletters from the boats doing business with their trading post and he would be the news outlet for the Indians and other settlers.

Another Robert Lamartiniere story is of Joseph, Marguerite and Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere hiding in the cellar of their trading post in 1864 when the Union troops came, with all three of them surviving. The next day, the local Indians who regularly traded with the Lamartiniere family found young Joseph crying. They asked him why was he crying. His reply was that the (Union) troops had burned their trading post, and stolen his horse. A couple of days later, the Indians returned with young Joseph’s horse and stated that they had caught up with the Union soldiers, and recaptured his horse. Such was the relationship of Joseph Lamartiniere and the local Indians who traded at their store.

Now, for a Borrel and Napoleon Bonaparte story. Previously, I mentioned that the Borrels are prominent in Marksville and that one was a gifted story teller. As it turns out, Paul Borrel and my father, Clury Lamartiniere, would deer hunt together with Eddie and Tony Chatelain near the dam at Spring Bayou in the early 1950s. One evening, after a

successful day of hunting, a venison etouffee was simmering and a few of the hunters were relaxing with a few drinks and one-upping the other with stories. Paul Borrel recanted of his war days when he was fighting in France alongside of Napoleon. The fighting was so intense that there was Napoleon on this white horse, amongst his and opposing soldiers, with blood up to his arm pits. That was how bad the conditions were. Everyone was speechless of this picture. Of course, the interesting part of this story is that Napoleon Bonaparte lived from 1769-1821 and Paul Borrel was born in 1916. That was a classic Paul Borrel story.



Doc. 52. Napoleon Bonaparte

Another Lamartiniere - Borrel potential association. Upon Earl Lamartiniere learning that Joseph Lamartiniere was on the ship, Charles, with Pierre Borrell in 1840, Earl recalled a 1950s neighbor living next to Papa Emile named Johnny Borel, a barber. This brings forth the question if Johnny Borel/Borrell might have been a descendant of Pierre Borrel who came over on the same boat from France to New Orleans? This would be an interesting venue to investigate.

THE JOSEPH and MARGUERITE LAMARTINIERE LETTERS

Earl Lamartiniere, son of Odell Lamartiniere and my first cousin, matriculated and graduated at LSU. On a weekend back home, he visited our paternal grandparents, Emile and Clarisse who owned a general store on Hwy 1 between Fifth Ward and Echo. On that evening, Emile pulled out a packet of old letters written by Joseph Lamartiniere in Louisiana and his family in France, and other letters between Joseph and his wife Marguerite as Joseph traveled for business between New Orleans, Terrebonne Parish and Cassandrie in Avoyelles to check on property he owned. After much excitement of having these letters, Papa Emile wanted Earl to translate the contents from French to English. Upon Earl telling his grandfather that he was not proficient in reading and writing French, Earl volunteered to ask professors in the LSU French Department to translate the letters. Earl recalls the two of them discussing the letters and being awed by the contents, all the while with Papa Emile's wife Clarisse listening in.

Late that night, Earl left for bed. The next morning, he came back to Papa Emile's to be informed that Clarisse had been "put-off" by the attention of the LAMARTINIERE letters, and had burned the letters in jealousy as Emile slept, with her stating "Je suis fatigué d'entendre parler de ces Lamartinieres, donc je brûlais ces lettres," translated means: I

am tired of hearing about those Lamartinieres, so I burned those letters. What a great loss!

This information was passed on to me from Earl LaMartiniere who subsequently accepted a scholarship at Jacob's Pillow Dance Center for Artists in Massachusetts, and, later had great professional success as an entertainer on Broadway and in California. Noting the potential importance of these letters, I printed Earl's memory account of this information in the 2017 The Lamartiniere Family: Seven Generations in France and Louisiana book, with regrets of not having actual copies of the letters from Joseph and his family in France and of early years in Louisiana. Furthermore, an address in France would have saved a lot of time and money.

Then, in the summer of 2019 Ronald Roy, great grandson of Emile Lamartiniere and grandson of Sable Lamartiniere Roy, arrived at my front door with three French to English transcribed letters that he and his siblings had found in their deceased father's and mother's belongings (Ewing and Eline Roy). These were three of several letters that Emile and Earl had marveled about. Upon my sending photocopies of these to Earl for confirmation, he surmised that these three French to English letters had apparently not been destroyed, and had been sent to LSU for translation. Unfortunately, other letters did not fare so well.

P.S. I would like to inform our fellow Lamartinieres that Earl LaMartiniere is also a playwright. He has retired to the Lafayette area and is presently writing a theater play entitled "On the Bayou" based on his memoirs of growing up cajun. The play is with music and dance.

French to English translated letter from Joseph Lamartiniere to Marguerite Pairis Lamartiniere

Dear Wife, (No date, no location provided)

I am writing you these few lines to learn some of your news. For I left on Petot(?) worried about your health. As for me I am completely well (established) again. I have begun to work to pick some credit. I have about 85 dozens of eggs, 2 quarters of venison and some money coming from the sale, but I have not yet been able to find any credit.

I intend to leave either tomorrow or the day after -. - many landowners are waiting for me -. - forced to buy a skiff - coast from I expect to bring back at least a hundred dozens of eggs. I intend to come down to the city upon my return from l'isle de cote (the island of the coast).

Mr. Banks is going down to the city. I guess he will give you this letter if he will be kind enough to take it. I will ask him if he will please take care of the 85 dozen of eggs and give them to you.

The continuous rain here and the rise of the Red River have stopped all traffic. The river is so high that it spills over into many places and we can't travel on foot any more. It is 3 feet higher than it was last spring. We are afraid of the flood.

Kiss our children for me --.

There is much to be interrupted from Joseph's letter to Marguerite regarding locations and date, starting with the second paragraph, second sentence: "*I intend to come down to the city upon my return from l'isle de cote.*" The first part, "*I intend to come down to the city*" strongly suggest New Orleans as to where Marguerite is residing. The second part; "*upon my return from l'isle de cote*" suggest that Joseph writes this letter from the Egg Bend area (later renamed as Fifth Ward). More specifically *l'isle de cote* is located about a half mile east of the old Fifth Ward School, off Highway 1194. However, there is no mention of Cassandrie which is the expected home of Joseph and family from at least 1859 – 1864. This letter could have been written in 1858 or early 1859, certainly prior to the 1860 Avoyelles Parish Census (Doc. 32) listing Joseph, Marguerite, and their two sons Joseph Francois Gregoire and Gregoire Lamartiniere, to whom Joseph in this last sentence of this letter asks Marguerite to: "*Kiss our children for me*".

This letter leaves the possibility that Joseph had previously been trading from the Egg Bend/ Fifth Ward area to Cassandrie that is approximately 5 miles apart "as the crow flies", or *via* horse ride and the use of a skiff to transverse the Red River before it was later dredged and widened by the U.S. Core of Engineers.

I will also point out two other commonalities with Cassandrie and Fifth Ward, and the Lamartinieres. Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere and several of his family are buried in Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery #2 (a quarter of a mile from the Fifth Ward School on Highway 1194). Also, Joseph Francois Gregoire's first son, Joseph Alfred, who died in a logging accident at age 10y was buried in Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery #1. The latter is actually "*sur l'isle de cote.*" See Doc. 34 map, bottom right, past Highway 1194 where the Old Cemetery (#1) is marked. Just above the "The Island" or *l'isle de cote* is marked. Up towards the center of the map, you can also visualize the geographical location of Egg Bend/ Fifth Ward to Cassandra.

The second French to English translated letter was from Marguerite Lamartiniere now living in Cassandrie (as stated in the letter heading) to Joseph Lamartiniere receiving mail at 127 - - - between St. Peter and Toulouse, New Orleans. Apparently, the family had moved to Cassandrie and Joseph had traveled back to New Orleans for business for an extended period of time.

Cassandrie

April 9, 1859

My dear husband, Joseph Lamartiniere

I am writing you these few lines to tell you that you must come at once - - alone. You need no one to come up with you.

The children are well. As for me, it is like this: you make me stay too long on my feet for me to feel well. I think that you forget (easily). I am writing you frankly that I am leaving (you) and Cassandrie. I am young (enough) to be respected (for my isolation). You leave me all alone. My bags are all ready for me to come down (to New Orleans).

Today is Saturday the 9th, the date of this letter. I'm going to Marksville to mail it to you. I swear to you on my word of honor that if you don't come between now and Saturday, on Wednesday of the next week I shall have gotten to the city. You send me only rice for food. They say that Irish potatoes are so cheap in the city as well as many other things. I have no more meat. Indeed, I have only rice and flour three times a day. You eat fresh meat every day. You will (try to) tell me that I simply am not pleased with the country, because that is not the way that I would like to amuse myself. Don't think that I am telling you to come up - - it's for your affairs. Nothing - - at the moment - - you can count on that. I've got many things to tell you.

Here I tell you that I had been gone for five minutes - - child cut himself, I scolded him. He told me he wanted to write to you. Don't forget to come at once. I will tell you some (good ones). Give many compliments to Catherine and Brigette and (kiss) them all for me.

I finish by kissing you with all of my heart, I am - - life, your wife.
Come up at once - - Marguerite Lamartiniere

The date of Marguerite's letter (April 9, 1859) is consistent for the family having moved from New Orleans to Cassandrie prior to the 1860 census. The main take of this letter is

that Marguerite was not happy with her having to stay home with the children, and apparently her plea was effective in Joseph returning to *Cassandrie*. These two letters document and reinforce the difficulties of immigrant life in the mid-1800s for Joseph, Marguerite and the children. It also illustrates the optimism, tenacity, and drive of Joseph to succeed to provide for his family.

Note, in the second to last paragraph, Marguerite gives her compliments to Catherine and Brigitte. Catherine is her younger sister, Catherine Pairis. Both Marguerite and Catherine are buried in Echo St. Francois de Sales Catholic Cemetery following relocation in Echo after Joseph's death in 1864.

A third French to English translated letter was recovered. It was an 1861 letter with a return address of *Cassandrie, Red River* from Joseph to Mr. Clement Carlos, a surveyor in Houma, Terrebonne Parish. This letter reveals Joseph's relationship with Mr. Carlos as the latter being a mentor/ advisor to Joseph about wanting to be a land owner and purchasing swamp land on the banks of the Red River. It is sad to think that Joseph Lamartiniere did not achieve the apparent success he sought before passing away three years later. On the other hand, his son, Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere was by all accounts very successful as evidenced by land ownership (pages 41 - 50), and held in high esteem by his peers (page 46).

To: Mr. Clement Carlos, Surveyor
Houma, Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana

Cassandrie, Red River 1861

Dear friend,

As it has been more than two years since I have seen you or (received any) news from you, I am writing you with (confidence in the fact) that (you are) enjoying good health and that you have always had the same success, that you have finally succeeded in building a sugar mill, and finally that you have taken a road more sure than the one that I myself have taken. For because of having changed so many times, I have had to start all over again.

After many unfruitful attempts at manufacturing and in commerce, I decided to follow your advice; to become a landowner. I was afraid that my personality would not allow me to stay quietly on a piece of land. I tried, I succeeded in bringing in a harvest, and I

have a good starting point. Now I am more decided than ever to live quietly in the country with my family. I have the necessary animals for a small (farm).

Knowing your kindness and (remembering) with pleasure the good advice which you gave me and which I unfortunately didn't follow, I again speak to you about the land of which I spoke to you before and which I would like to register (with the Land Registrar). The land where I am is public. For the past five years I have been paying taxes for 20 arpents, such as was owned by the man who sold me a house and the field. This number of this plot of land is approximately 17 acres more or less.

I have been told that since the new government started, there is no more land for sale. Four different landowners have gone to Baton Rouge either to buy this land or to register it. They were told that it was not for sale. One landowner who is a good friend of mine went last year to buy or register it and they told him that the land was not for sale. He came back without having ---, having bought since then ----- registered, he admitted to me all of that and advised me to take out, in Baton Rouge, an act of preemption for a year, and having already lived on it for five years and paying taxes would give preference over all others for getting a bill of sale later, and with my act of preemption to prevent someone else from settling on the land.

Please tell me what you think about this and what I must do. You would render me a great service knowing your capacity for dealing with things of that kind, I have every confidence in you. Several people have their eyes on this land and I don't know if I will arrive in time to keep myself from being evicted.

I will again give you a description of this land; 1st, it is found on the banks of the Red River. It is almost all inundated every year to a depth of fifteen feet – every spring and winter. That's why it has been disregarded until now, but since wood is becoming scarce, it can later be very valuable.

Of twelve arpents that I cultivated this year, almost ten were covered by 6, 8, 10 feet of water. My corn succeeded perfectly, and I'm at present harvesting a superb crop of fodder.

Here is a resume of the questions that I ask you. 1st, Can I register this land as inundated land? What forms would I have to fill out? 2nd, If I cannot register it as inundated land, do you think that it would be urgent that I apply for an act of preemption in Baton Rouge? ---- and you would assure a small fortune and a well-being to my family to whom I have spoken of you as one of my best and closest friends who was not afraid of giving me advice to no end concerning what I thought and which I would be very happy today to have followed.

I expect to have in two months a new born son or daughter. I expect to have you as godfather and my sister-in-law as godmother. If I succeed on this land deal, when you come to survey it, we will have the baptism.

All of my family join me in sending you our regards while awaiting the pleasure of seeing you in our poor Red River country which is far from being in Terrebonne. While waiting I send you my greetings. Your devoted servant,

J. Lamartiniere

If you honor me with an answer, please write me as soon as possible. My address is J. Lamartiniere at Marksville, Iberville. The letter is to be given to me personally. This little town is as close as a letter gets to the person for whom it was intended. Very often they are lost.

Important dates, Joseph Lamartiniere was born in 1818 meaning he was 43 years old when he wrote this letter, and he died in 1864, at 46 years of age. It is sad to think that Joseph Lamartiniere did not achieve the apparent success he sought before passing away. As a young man, he had the dream and goal to become a land owner and business man to achieve success. But we must not forget the many obstacles he had to overcome to lay the ground work for his one surviving son to follow. And it seems that his son, Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere, followed his father's dream to success. By all accounts the son was very successful as evidenced by land ownership and as a business man (pages 41 - 50), and was held in high esteem by his peers (page 46).

About this Quest

This research and manuscript focused on Joseph Lamartiniere and his son, Joseph Francois Gregorie Lamartiniere. This is not to say that no other family members played a prominent role in defining who we\ their descendants are. My early interest in the family background was fostered by my mother, Sybil, who was impressed by her father-

in-law, Emile Lamartiniere, who was an “educated,” soft spoken, wise man who owned land and had a general store. I will point out that as a boy, Emile lost his leg in a hunting accident and had to be fitted with a wooden leg. Hence, his parents had him educated to assist in the family general store. As a youngster I had the good fortune to visit my Papa Emile, who would win my favor by telling stories of his father and grandfather. My affection for grandfather Emile was probably also aided in that every time I visited, he would lift the lids to the candy barrels and let me select one or two bonbons, not more.

Later, my father, Clury, would visit his uncle Lamar, another land owner farmer, and cattleman who would recant stories about his father and grandfather. As a follow-up to this, I was fortunate to have a brother who was 11 years older than me, L.J. (Louis Joseph), who went to college (Southwestern Louisiana Institute, in Lafayette). This set the direction for me to also attend college (at LSU). Later, when I became established and realized my good fortune, I thanked L.J. for leading the way towards higher education. His reply, “Don’t thank me. Mama and Daddy made me go.” Probably true, but he listened to the advice (or directive) of our parents. My reason for pointing this out is that without the education and luck in selecting a career in science and academia, I would not have had the opportunity to study and travel in Europe and other countries and pursue my interest of discovering who my forefathers were. This has been a great trip(s).

The first prominent step in this opportunity to visit Europe was my meeting a young German couple in Dallas, Texas while carrying out postdoctoral research at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. As we became good friends, Dr. Ingolf Böttiger informed me of the German government having a special program for young foreign scholars to study and carryout research in German universities and research institutes. Long story short, I wrote a proposal to Professor Werner Seubert at the Der Georg-August Universitat in Göttingen to carryout out metabolic research related to diabetes, and it was funded by the German Alexandria von Humbolt Foundation. Of course, while living in Germany for two years, I had ample time to visit nearby France, the home country of Joseph Lamartiniere.

While I did some investigating about the Lamartinieres while living in Europe, I had limited resources. But I was able to gain a perspective and appreciation for the history and culture of the old world. For example, one weekend we traveled with a French friend, Pierre Roland, whose family lived in Aix-en-Provence, a city-commune in the south of France, with a population of approximately 150,000. It was founded in 123 BC. The boulevards of Aix are lined with tall century old plane trees that provide shade and fabulous ambience. These trees are related to our North American sycamores and reach up to 160 ft. Of course, the shade aided by a soft wind renders a cooling effect for young and old to stroll casually. It is hard not to witness hand-holding and soft conversations as the locals and tourists check out the flowers, food, and merchandise markets. Yes, it is romantic. Oh, I failed to tell you about the lavender. It is all over town and for miles and miles in the country side. Ahh, the ambience of sitting at an outdoor café in Aix-en-Provence sipping a coffee or glass of wine, watching the world go by.

That is why we switched from staying in the large cities to spending more time relaxing in the French countryside.

FYI, in the past 10 years, our favorite vacation is in Sarlat, an old medieval city in the Dordogne region, in the south of France. In addition to Sarlat's charming architecture, the surrounding countryside has numerous caves that were home to prehistoric man, some dating back to the time of Neanderthals, Cro Magnons, and early Homo Sapiens, dating back from approximately 400,000 to 40,000 years ago. To compliment these historical dwellings, the village museums have dated artifacts, and more importantly the world's most famous prehistoric cave paintings. Throughout this region, there are outstanding small and large restaurants and cafes with outstanding and reasonable menus in this region. Duck, foie gras, lapin, pork, gâteaux aux noisettes (walnut cake), dark chocolates, and Bordeaux region red wine are abundant and delicious.

Sorry, I digress. Back to traveling with our French friend, Pierre Roland and visiting his family. We arrived late one evening in Aix-en-Provence and went straight to bed. In the morning, I was surprised to be surrounded by eight of his family members at breakfast, all talking in French. What did they serve? *Pain fait à la maison, jambon, fromage, confiture, et café au lait*. Do I have to translate this to you? Probably not to the older generation living in Avoyelles. For the younger generations, *café au lait et du pain* is freshly baked bread soaked in a bowl of coffee and cold milk with a little sugar, ham, cheese, jam, and coffee on the side. This was a breakfast staple back in the '40s and '50s in Fifth Ward. Back home, no one was rich, and this was found on most breakfast tables. So, being exposed to this again was like being back in time. That tied my early upbringing in Fifth Ward back to France, and fostered my interest in finding out who we were.

I must admit that after I started this research, I became moved and intrigued that Joseph Lamartiniere could leave his family and home in France, travel *via* a sailing ship for 3½ months under grueling conditions to a distant land, marry, and lose his first wife after only 40 days of marriage in New Orleans. He subsequently married Marie Marguerite Pairis and they had several children, only one who lived to adulthood. So, it appears that Joseph's early formative years were mixed, i.e. relocating in a distant land, new language, death of his first wife after less than 2 months, and loss of 4 children, at a minimum, with his second wife. Also, he may have feared for the health of his young family of four, and with the rumblings of the coming Civil War, he made the decision to leave New Orleans. Hence, they traveled up the Mississippi and Red Rivers to sparsely settled land, presumably with little money. Nevertheless, he and his wife persevered and established a home and a trading post in Cassandrie. Obviously, both Joseph and Marguerite were determined to succeed. The seed was planted in a son, Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere, who had all of the attributes to succeed. Joseph F.G.L. became a very successful farmer and businessman. Also, he was well respected in the community and he and his wife raised 10 children who likewise were successful.

While I was determined to provide official documents to record this story, the most moving document was number 33, the probate papers filed by Marguerite Pairis

following the death of her husband, Joseph Lamartiniere. In the probate papers, she states that in spite of “no property, a scarcity of furniture and a minor child, she swears to God that she will provide and tutor her son.” Apparently, she did an excellent job. Joseph F.G.L. was able to speak, read and write French and English and became a very successful farmer, merchant, land owner and pillar of the community. Of course, I think that young Joseph F.G.L. had already learned from his father and mother about adventure, hard labor, persistence and even business (the trading post), and the value of working in a diverse environment (the French, Indians, English and Spanish). Perhaps as their son grew older, Marguerite shared some of Joseph’s dreams and goals laid out in his letter to his friend and mentor, Mr. Carlos. Accordingly, I feel that we have been extremely fortunate to have descended from a fore-father and -mother who traveled over 5,000 miles under difficult circumstances to start a new life. And to have that one son who was very successful to instill a work ethic to his children and their children has been a blessing to all of us.

Document Legends

1. Certified copy of Joseph Lamartinière and Marie Marguerite Pairis marriage in New Orleans, June 14, 1854
2. True copy of Joseph Lamartinière and Marie Marguerite Pairis marriage in New Orleans, June 14, 1854
3. True Baptismal Registration of Joseph Martynière in l’Hopital France, 1818
4. Marriage Registration for François La Martynière and Francoise Donnet (parents) in l’Hopital France, 1817
5. Marriage Registration for Grégoire Martinière and Josephte Pernet, 1781
6. Burial Registration of Grégoire Lamartinière (grandfather to Joseph), 1793
7. Agathe La Martynière Baptism Registration (sister to Joseph), 1819
8. Balthazard François La Martynière Baptism (brother to Joseph), 1821
9. Balthazard Lamartinière Burial Registration, 1828
10. *François La Martynière Baptism Registration* (brother to Joseph), 1822
11. *Françoise Donnet_Burial Registration*, (Joseph’s mother) 1823
12. *Lamartinière-Deschamps 2nd Marriage Registration*, 1829
13. *Jean François Lamartinière Death Registration* (Joseph’s father), 1861
14. *Birth Registration of Marie Marguerite Pairis from Liepvre*, 1830
15. *High Elevation Photograph of Liepvre France*
16. *“Cousin Pairis” et Coral dans Liepvre*
17. *Entrance to the Village of Liepvre (Pairis home)*
18. *Public Toilet in Liepvre*
19. *Marriage Registration for Jean-Baptiste Pairis and Marie Marguerite Fleurent (Marguerite’s parents)*, 1830
20. *Medieval Geographical Map of l’Hopital and Conflans, later combined to form Albertville in 1836, home of the Lamartiniere family*
21. *La Grand Rue de l’Hopital in 1832*
22. *2014 Photograph of Albertville*

23. Tombstone of the Lamartiniere Family
24. Grave of the French Lamartiniere Family
25. Familles De Lamartiniere et Borrel Tomb Listing
26. 1821 French Census
27. The Lamartinière Family Tree in France (Prepared by Anne Mordell)
28. January 13, 1840 Ship Charles passenger list to New Orleans from Le Havre Fr.
29. Transcribed list of ship Charles passenger list
30. Death of Ophelia Bel, 1st wife of J. (Joseph) Lamartiniere
31. Birth registration of Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere, son of Joseph and Marie Marguriete Pairis in New Orleans, June 19, 1854
32. 1860 Avoyelles Parish Census
33. Probate papers file by Marguerite Pairis following death of Joseph F.G. Lamartiniere
34. 1950 Map depicting Cassandra, Egg Bend and Fifth Ward
35. Photograph of Marie Marguerite Pairis Knoll
36. Marriage of Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere and Clema Laborde, 1878
37. Photograph of Joseph Francois Gregoire Lamartiniere and Clemence Laborde
38. 1842 Property Map of T2NR3E of South Western District of Louisiana
39. Joseph (Francois Gregoire) Lamartiniere Obituary, 1932
40. Our Lady of Lourdes Tombstone/ Graves for Clema and Joe F.G. Lamartiniere
41. 1932 Map Accompanying Last Will and Testament of Joseph F.G. and Clemant (Clema) Lamartiniere
42. Diagram of Property Division in 1939 Plat Book 2
43. Paris Arc de Triomphe
44. General Lamartinière, one of Emperor *Napoleon Bonaparte's famous generals*
45. Map indicating Chateau La Martinière
46. Road sign denoting direction to Chateau La Martinière
47. Chateau La Martinière in Traize France
48. Coral, D.D. Phillip, and Janis Lamartiniere in Annecy Savoie France
49. Martinique, a French possession in the eastern Caribbean Sea
50. DD, Yvon, Coral and Andree Lamartiniere in Montsaumes France
51. St. Martin of Tours, Patron Saint of France (316 – 297)
52. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France
53. Photo of Anne Morddel, certified French genealogist

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Of course, the big breakthroughs on the French side were provided by Anne Morddel, certified French genealogist who researched the French family tree and provided the French documents. Anne was born in California, moved to France, married a Frenchman, lived in Paris, and now lives just outside of Hautefort in the beautiful Dordogne region of France. She is author of the French Genealogy Blog, and carries out genealogy searches, especially for North Americans (amerigen@yahoo.com).

53. Photo of Anne Morddel, certified French genealogist

In regard to copyrights, French baptismal, birth, marriage and death registrations presented in this manuscript are the property of the nation of France. For French documents, the descriptions, provenance and location are given first, followed by an abstract of the contents. Unfortunately, many of these were poorly filmed, and in some cases, are blurred to read and translate. Nevertheless, it is forbidden to reproduce these images in any form of publication without written permission from the relevant archives facility.

American documents were obtained from the Archives of Sacramental Records of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, cemetery records from Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church in Fifth Ward and St. Francis De Sales Catholic Church, Avoyelles Parish Courthouse, New Orleans Justices of the Peace Marriage Indexes, Louisiana Division/City Archives/New Orleans Public Library, and the Alexandria Historical and Genealogical Library and Museum.

The original edition of The Lamartiniere Family: Seven Generations in France and Louisiana was published in 2017, and U.S. copywritted (TXu 20057-780). This revised edition is posted in order that all members of the Lamartiniere family could access to this historical information in order to extend their own genealogy. Should you wish additional information, you can contact me at Coral.lam43@gmail.com

About the Author. Coral Alfred Lamartiniere was born in Central Louisiana and attended Fifth Ward High. He earned his Bachelor of Science and Ph.D. at Louisiana State University. Biomedical research experience was gained at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School; Physiologisch-Chemisches, Der Georg-August Universitat Göttingen, Germany; Columbia University, NY and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NC. Dr. Lamartiniere was an Associate Professor at the University of Mississippi Medical Center, and a Professor and Senior Scientist at the University of Alabama at Birmingham Medical Center and UAB Comprehensive Cancer Center for 25 years, having over 200 scientific publications, national and international presentations. Upon retirement in 2011, he was awarded the honorary title of Professor Emeritus from the University of Alabama at Birmingham Medical School for his research contributions in breast cancer causation and prevention, and toxicology research, for teaching and mentoring students and less experienced faculty members, and being a colleague who inspired excellence, commitment, and professionalism. Presently, he is retired from academics and research and is living with his wife, Danelle Dew (D.D.), in his home town of Fifth Ward Louisiana.